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GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF OCTOBER 1, 1939

The Crop Reporting Board of the Agricultural Marketing Service makes the following report from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.



UNITED STATES

	YIELD PER ACRE			TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Average 1928-37	1938	Indicated Oct. 1, 1939 ¹	Average 1928-37	1938	Indicated Sept. 1, 1939 ¹	October 1, 1939 ¹
Corn, all.....bu.	23.0	27.7	27.9	2,309,674	2,542,238	2,523,092	2,532,417
Wheat, all....."	13.4	13.3	13.4	752,952	930,801	736,115	739,445
Winter....."	14.5	13.8	14.3	560,160	686,637	550,710	550,710
All spring....."	10.6	11.9	11.5	192,792	244,164	185,405	188,735
Durum....."	9.4	11.4	10.7	35,076	40,445	32,652	33,144
Other spring....."	10.9	12.0	11.7	157,716	203,719	152,753	155,591
Oats....."	27.7	29.7	28.0	1,049,300	1,053,839	929,968	941,230
Barley....."	20.7	24.0	21.5	233,021	252,139	264,163	269,540
Rye....."	11.1	13.8	10.0	36,330	55,039	40,834	40,834
Buckwheat....."	15.8	14.8	14.5	7,964	6,682	5,767	5,671
Flaxseed....."	5.9	8.6	8.6	11,943	8,171	17,246	17,439
Rice....."	47.5	49.0	49.1	43,387	52,303	50,766	51,144
Grain sorghums....."	11.8	12.9	10.0	86,296	100,816	98,979	87,595
Hay, all tame.....ton	1.24	1.43	1.30	68,765	80,299	74,728	75,023
Hay, wild....."	.76	.89	.79	9,414	10,444	8,999	8,999
Hay, clover and timothy ²"	1.10	1.30	1.13	26,577	27,754	24,320	24,320
Hay, alfalfa....."	1.94	2.14	2.00	24,097	28,858	27,008	27,139
Beans, dry edible 100-lb. bag	* 731	* 914	* 869	12,638	15,268	13,073	13,575
Peas, dry field.....bu.	16.3	16.8	17.4	4,253	3,418	3,926	3,926
Peanuts ⁴lb.	714	764	677	989,014	1,309,400	1,294,650	1,232,520
Potatoes.....bu.	111.4	123.1	116.7	372,258	371,617	364,203	358,689
Sweetpotatoes....."	85.2	86.8	85.8	70,690	76,647	78,679	76,122
Tobacco.....lb.	803	860	918	1,360,400	1,378,534	1,659,608	1,654,174
Sugarcane for sugar.....ton	16.6	22.8	22.1	3,609	6,720	5,900	5,779
Sugar beets....."	11.1	12.5	11.5	8,486	11,614	10,677	10,762
Broomcorn....."	*267.8	*278.9	* 254.6	44	37	28	28
Hops.....lb.	1,198	1,119	1,236	* 34,079	* 35,261	39,060	38,570
Condition October 1							
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.				
Apples ⁶	55	48	69	---	---	---	---
Apples, com'l crop bu.	---	---	---	96,469	82,395	103,260	100,998
Peaches, total crop "	* 59	* 60	* 71	* 54,151	* 51,945	61,426	61,730
Pears, total crop...."	64	72	68	* 25,489	* 32,473	30,282	30,311
Grapes ⁸ton	71	79	78	* 2,215	2,704	2,645	2,578
Pecans.....lb.	49	35	42	65,313	49,721	61,862	59,957
Pasture.....	65	76	56	---	---	---	---
Soybeans.....	75	84	86	---	---	---	---
Cowpeas.....	66	66	72	---	---	---	---

¹ For certain crops, figures are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports. ² Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza. ³ Pounds. ⁴ Picked and threshed. ⁵ Includes some quantities not harvested. ⁶ Condition on October 1 in States having commercial production. ⁷ Production in percentage of a full crop. ⁸ Production includes all grapes for fresh fruit, juice, wine, and raisins.

UNITED STATES

CROP	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Harvested		For harvest, 1939	1939 Percent of 1938
	Average 1928-37	1938		
Corn, all.....	99,798	91,792	90,734	98.8
Wheat, all.....	55,804	70,221	55,000	78.3
Winter.....	38,160	49,711	38,572	77.6
All spring.....	17,645	20,510	16,428	80.1
Durum.....	3,355	3,545	3,095	87.3
Other spring.....	14,290	16,965	13,333	78.6
Oats.....	37,452	35,477	33,574	94.6
Barley.....	11,017	10,513	12,546	119.3
Rye.....	3,179	3,979	4,100	103.0
Buckwheat.....	508	453	390	86.1
Flaxseed.....	2,035	954	2,034	213.2
Rice.....	913	1,068	1,042	97.6
Grain sorghums.....	7,293	7,792	8,729	112.0
Cotton.....	34,984	24,248	24,222	99.9
Hay, all tame.....	55,517	56,309	57,801	102.6
Hay, wild.....	12,154	11,774	11,386	96.7
Hay, clover and timothy ¹	23,981	21,320	21,516	100.9
Hay, alfalfa.....	12,442	13,462	13,551	100.7
Beans, dry edible.....	1,740	1,671	1,562	93.5
Peas, dry field.....	261	203	225	110.8
Soybeans ²	4,246	6,858	8,119	118.4
Cowpeas ²	2,339	3,057	2,651	86.7
Peanuts ³	1,377	1,713	1,820	106.2
Velvetbeans ²	100	129	123	95.3
Potatoes.....	3,343	3,020	3,074	101.8
Sweetpotatoes.....	835	883	887	100.5
Tobacco.....	1,700	1,603	1,802	112.5
Sorgo for sirup.....	214	190	195	102.6
Sugarcane for sugar....	213	294	262	89.0
Sugarcane for sirup....	130	137	140	102.2
Sugar beets.....	763	930	937	100.8
Broomcorn.....	334	263	222	84.4
Hops.....	28	32	31	99.0
Total (excl. dupl.)....	332,263	328,194	316,089	96.3

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON OCTOBER 1

CROP	Average 1928-37		1938		1939	
	Percent	1,000 bushels	Percent	1,000 bushels	Percent	1,000 bushels
Wheat	45.3	340,348	43.1	401,411	44.9	332,213
Oats.....	80.2	834,211	81.1	854,323	81.3	765,227
Corn (old crop) ⁴	8.2	167,178	15.0	353,194	24.0	546,052

¹ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza. ² Grown alone for all purposes. ³ Picked and threshed. ⁴ Data based on corn for grain.

APPROVED:

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Crop Reporting Board:

W. F. Callander, Chairman,

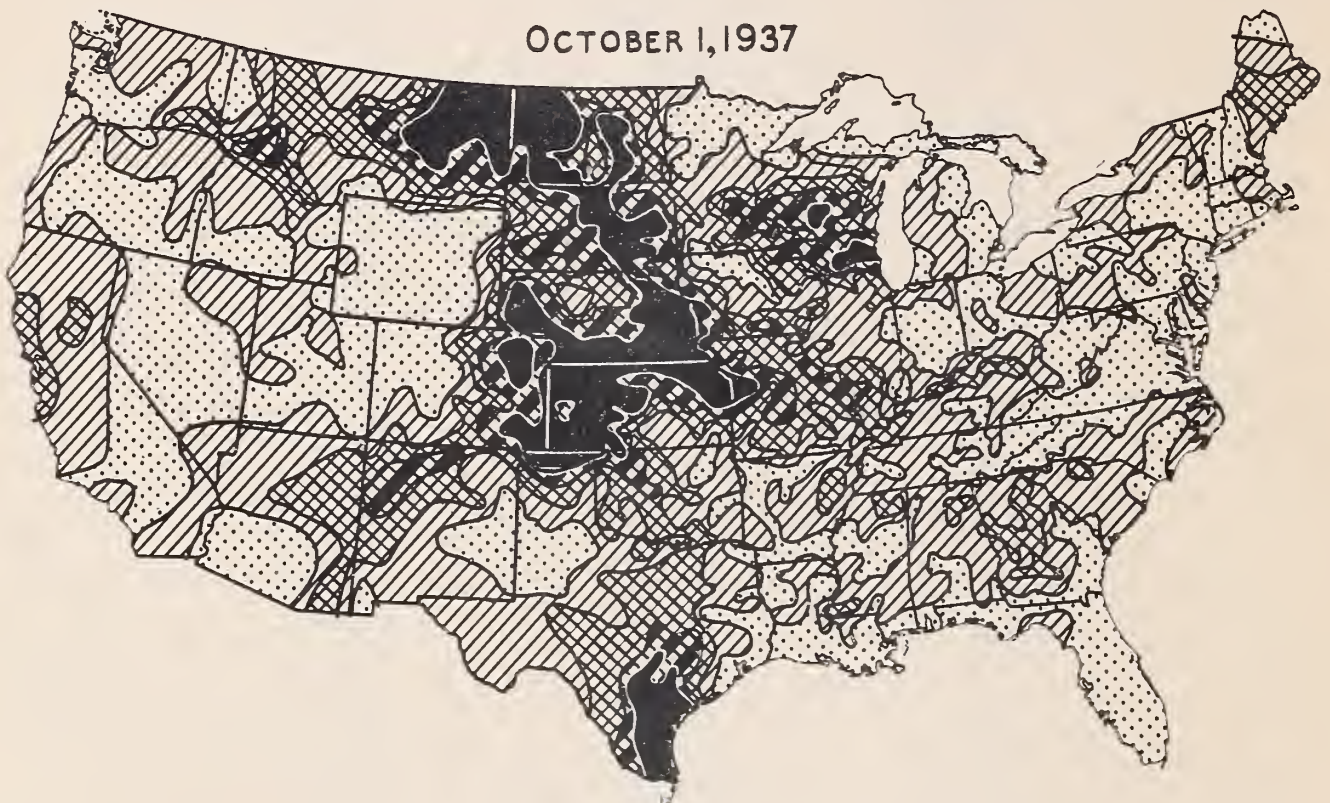
L. H. Wiland, Secretary.

ACTING SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

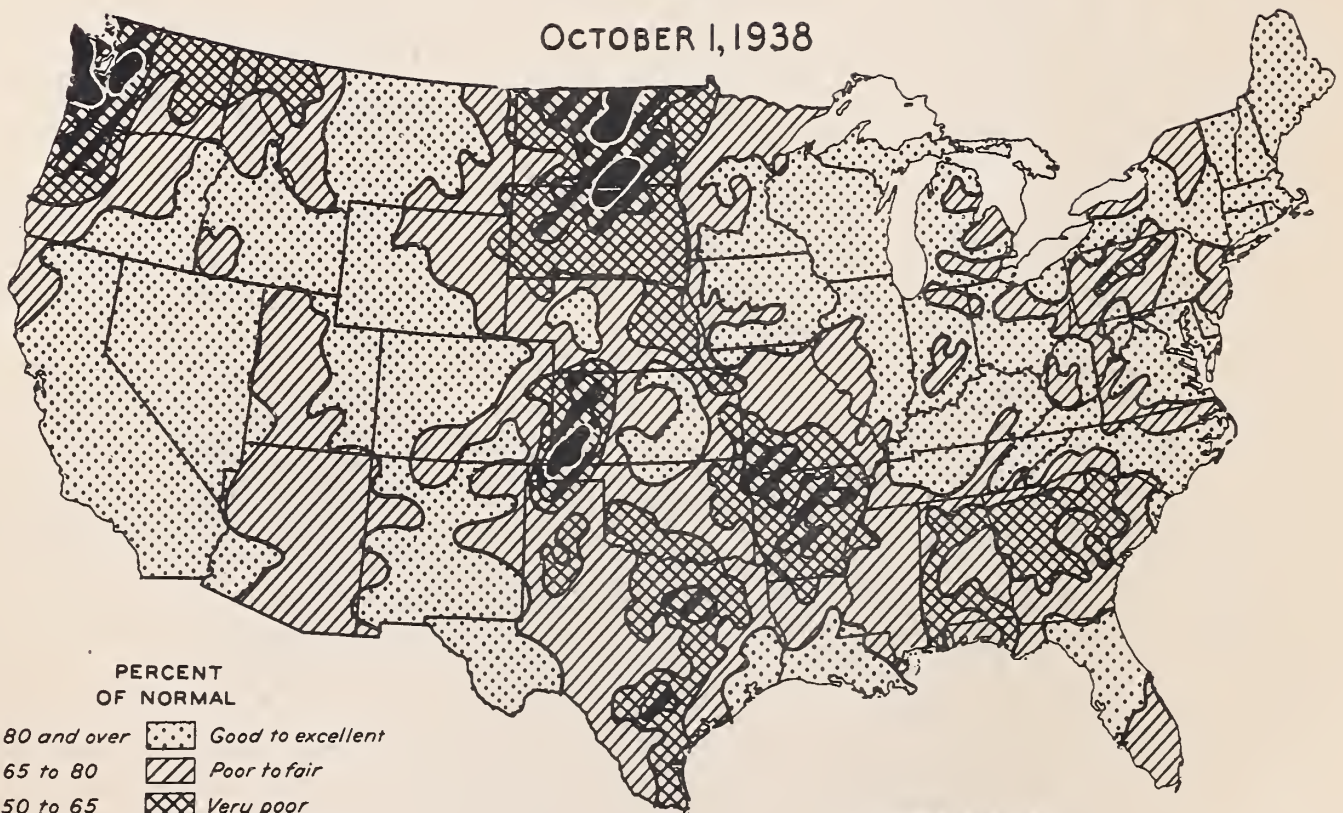
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PASTURE CONDITION *

OCTOBER 1, 1937



OCTOBER 1, 1938

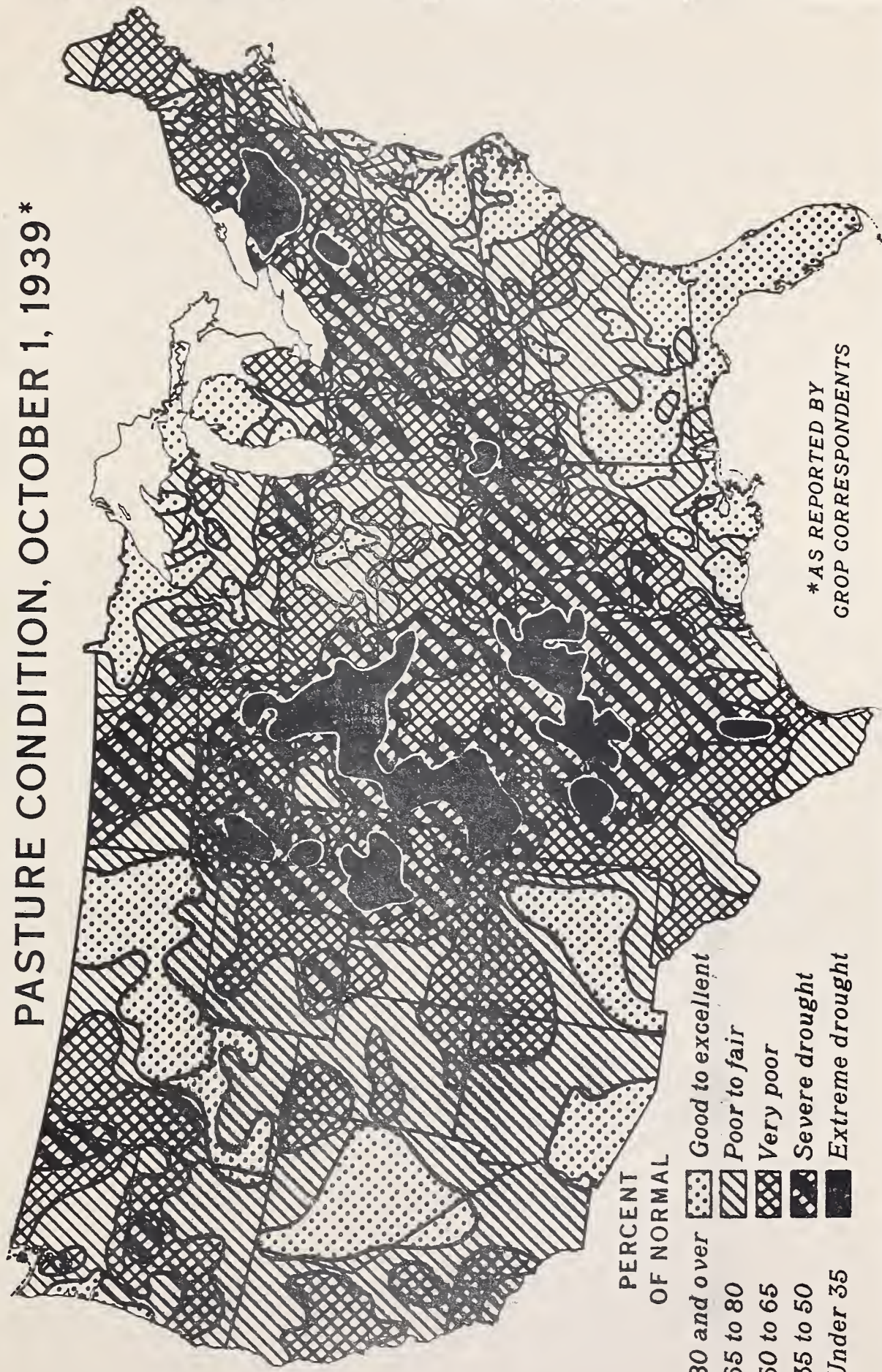


PERCENT OF NORMAL

80 and over		Good to excellent
65 to 80		Poor to fair
50 to 65		Very poor
35 to 50		Severe drought
Under 35		Extreme drought

* AS REPORTED BY
CROP CORRESPONDENTS

PASTURE CONDITION, OCTOBER 1, 1939*



GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF OCTOBER 1, 1939

Crop prospects declined about 1 percent during September and pastures suffered severely because the Mississippi Valley and the Southern Great Plains Area as a whole had one of the driest and hottest Septembers in many years. Prospects for wheat pastures this fall and for winter wheat production next year also declined with further depletion of soil moisture from Nebraska southward.

Besides cotton, which declined nearly 4 percent, the crops which showed the most important decreases in prospect during September were grain sorghums 12 percent, peanuts 5 percent, potatoes 2 percent, and sweetpotatoes 3 percent, with small reductions shown in tobacco, buckwheat, sugarcane and apples. The warm, dry weather was favorable for maturing, harvesting and threshing grains, beans, late cuttings of hay, and a few other crops. The indicated production of beans is 4 percent higher than a month ago and spring wheat and barley each 2 percent, while corn, oats, flaxseed, rice, hay, sugar beets and peaches and pears show nominal increases. The warm weather also pushed crops to maturity and this helped to prevent serious damage from the frosts of late September which had killed tender vegetation about 300 miles further south than usual by October 1.

With the harvesting of the corn crop in progress at an unusually early date and a minimum of frost damage, production is estimated at 2,532,000,000 bushels, about equal to last year's crop and about 10 percent above average production during the 1928-37 period which includes the drought years. The carry-over of old corn on farms is estimated at 24 percent of last year's crop, or 546,000,000 bushels. This is by far the largest October carry-over of corn on record, but about half of the total is sealed corn on which a Government loan has been made. The decrease in farm stocks of corn during the last 3 months was about the same as at the same season last year and more than in other recent years, except 1933.

The oats crop is about 10 percent below average, but the deficiency is partially offset by above-average barley production. Grain sorghums were severely injured by the September drought and the expected production has been reduced during the month from nearly 99,000,000 bushels to 87,600,000 bushels, or to about the 10-year average production. The total supply of feed grains on farms on October 1, including stocks on hand and crops still to be harvested, was about 4 percent above the large supply available on October 1 last year. Livestock numbers have, however, increased 7 or 8 percent. Nearly 8 percent of the supply is sealed corn, and when this is excluded the supply of feed grains per unit of livestock on hand is just about equal to the average supply during the pre-drought years, and during recent months the supply has been used at about the usual rate.

Hay production seems to have been about as expected and, allowing for reserves carried over, supplies in the country as a whole are ample for ordinary feeding requirements and should permit of a somewhat larger than average carry-over next spring. Supplies of practically all kinds of grass and clover seeds also appear ample. Grass seed production is only slightly below average, and the production of clover and alfalfa seeds taken together is about 30 percent above the 10-year average. Allowing for stocks carried over from last year, there appear to be no shortages that will necessitate modification of customary seeding practices.

Estimates of the principal food crops show about average production of the principal grains (wheat, rye, rice and buckwheat) considered together, and a moderately small crop of potatoes with the shortage about offset by somewhat more than the usual production of sweetpotatoes. The bean, peanut, sugar beet and sugarcane crops are all large.

Fruit production is sufficient to give more than the usual per capita supply. The tonnage of deciduous fruits is expected to be about 15 percent above last season and equally above the 10-year (1928-37) average. Large crops of peaches, pears, apricots, cherries and commercial apples account for most of this increase. Prospective production of citrus fruits for marketing from the fall of 1939 through the early spring months of 1940 is considerably above average, but not so large as the record production of last season. The supply of early and midseason oranges will be 5 percent smaller than last season, and grapefruit production will be 16 percent less than the 1938-39 crop. The total supply of dried fruits, including dried prunes, raisins, apricots, dried apples and dried peaches, probably will be above average. The total pack of canned fruits will be slightly larger than last year. Large crops of walnuts, almonds and filberts and nearly an average crop of pecans are in prospect.

Supplies of fall vegetables for current consumption and winter storage appear adequate. The quantity of onions and snap beans is particularly large, while the tonnage of late crop cabbage is somewhat light. October reports also indicate expansion of the acreage of late fall and winter vegetables in the South. Reports for 10 early crops show an increase of 6 percent. Particularly large increases have been made for fall peppers and kale, and large increases are in prospect for fall and winter cabbage. Harvesting of southern cabbage, tomatoes, and other miscellaneous vegetables is expected to begin somewhat earlier than usual this fall.

Taking all crops into consideration, aggregate production will be 1 or 2 percent above the average production during the 10 years before the drought of 1933, for good yields per acre more than offset the 7 percent reduction in acreage. Crop production, however, is quite unevenly distributed and the poor condition of western ranges and the lack of moisture in the Wheat Belt accentuate the shortage of feed that is affecting part of the Great Plains Area and portions of the Western States. In general, however, livestock numbers are relatively low in most of the drought area and the local shortages of feed are expected to result in rather close marketing, and in locally retarded expansion of flocks and herds rather than in extensive forced liquidation or reductions in livestock numbers.

The sharp decline in the condition of pastures during September, which was particularly marked from Iowa, Missouri and Oklahoma eastward to Kentucky and Tennessee, caused a rather general decrease in milk production in this area. In the country as a whole, milk production on October 1 was nearly 2 percent below production at the same season last year, production per cow being more than 2 percent lower and the number of cows only slightly larger.

Farm chicken flocks contained about 4 percent more layers this year than on October 1 a year ago, and 6 percent more pullets not yet of laying age. Eggs laid per 100 hens on October 1 were a few percent lower than on that date in the past 2 years, but well above numbers on any other October 1 in the 15-year record. Total egg production was slightly greater than a year ago.

CORN: The October 1 production of corn for all purposes is placed at 2,532,417,000 bushels. This is an increase of only 9,000,000 bushels over the September 1 forecast. The crop is about 10,000,000 bushels below the 1938 production of 2,542,238,000 bushels, and about 10 percent above the 10-year (1928-37) average production of 2,309,674,000 bushels. The yield per acre for the United States is 27.9 bushels, compared with 27.7 bushels in 1938, and the 10-year average of 23.0 bushels.

September was marked by prolonged, late-season drought and heat of record-breaking severity over much of the Nation. A large proportion of the crop was too far advanced towards maturity to be damaged, though late corn was forced too rapidly, resulting in some chaffy corn. Dry weather has favored unusually early maturity and also early progress with husking. Frost damage has been negligible except in some northern sections. New corn marketings show extremely low moisture tests and good quality rather generally.

In the 12 Corn Belt States, which include about three-quarters of the total production this season, the crop was largely made ahead of the drought and heat. Yields per acre in these States, compared with last month, have been maintained or improved except in Kansas. While the crop was affected somewhat by insect and disease injury and premature ripening, yields have increased in comparison with earlier years as a result of the large proportion of corn hybrids planted in these States in 1939. Yields for other States show more variation and will average somewhat lower than the September 1 prospect.

FARM STOCKS: Stocks of old corn on farms October 1, 1939 were 546,052,000 bushels, the highest since October 1 stocks were first reported in 1926. Stocks on farms a year ago were 353,194,000 bushels and the 10-year (1928-37) average is 167,178,000 bushels. Farm stocks as of October 1 represent 24.0 percent of 1938 production for grain. This compares with 15.0 percent of 1937 grain corn production reported on hand October 1, 1938. The estimates relate to the entire stocks on farms, including corn under seal.

Farm disappearance during the July 1-October 1, 1939 quarter was 290,869,000 bushels, second only to 1933, when 319,646,000 bushels disappeared during the same period. In the July 1-October 1 quarter of 1938, a disappearance of 289,728,000 bushels took place.

WHEAT: The preliminary estimate of wheat production is 739,445,000 bushels, compared with 930,801,000 bushels in 1938 and the 10-year (1928-37) average of 752,952,000 bushels. The 1939 production is smaller than the 1938 crop by 191,356,000 bushels, or approximately 21 percent, but it is smaller than the 10-year average by only 13,507,000 bushels or about 2 percent. The decrease in production compared with last year is a result of decreased acreage, since the indicated 1939 yield per acre is .1 bushel above the 1938 yield. The October 1 preliminary estimates of the production in 1939 is slightly above the September 1 forecast, due to spring wheat yields exceeding earlier expectations in a few Northern Plains and northwestern States. No change has been made in the estimates of winter wheat production since August, at which time the 1939 crop was estimated at 550,710,000 bushels.

The production of spring wheat, other than durum, is estimated to be 155,591,000 bushels, which is nearly a fourth smaller than the 1938 crop, but only 1 percent below the 10-year average. The 1938 production of other spring wheat was 203,719,000 bushels, and the 10-year average is 157,716,000 bushels. Other spring wheat yields exceeded earlier expectations in Colorado and the northwestern States. The October 1 indicated yield is 11.7 bushels per acre compared with the 1938 yield of 12.0 bushels and the 10-year average of 10.9 bushels.

Durum wheat production is estimated at 33,144,000 bushels. This production is smaller than the 1938 crop of 40,445,000 bushels by 7,301,000 bushels or 18 percent, but, excepting last year's crop, it is the largest production of durum wheat since 1932. The 10-year average production of durum wheat is 35,076,000 bushels. The October 1 indicated yield of 10.7 bushels per acre is somewhat lower than the 1938 yield of 11.4 bushels, but above the 10-year average of 9.4 bushels.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

as of
October 1, 1939

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
October 10, 1939
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

WHEAT STOCKS ON FARMS: Wheat remaining on farms October 1 amounted to 332,213,000 bushels, which is 44.9 percent of this year's production. The quantity on farms on October 1 was smaller than the 401,411,000 bushel farm reserves on October 1, 1938, and smaller than the 10-year average farm stocks of 340,348,000 bushels, but it was larger than October 1 farm stocks in any year since 1932 excepting 1938. The disappearance of wheat from farms during the period July 1 to October 1 was 498,070,000 bushels, compared with 588,503,000 during that period last year, and the 10-year average July 1-October 1 disappearance of 463,816,000 bushels.

OATS: The 1939 oats crop is now estimated to be 941,230,000 bushels, compared with the September 1 estimate of 929,968,000 bushels, the 1938 crop of 1,053,839,000 bushels and the 10-year (1928-37) average production of 1,049,300,000 bushels.

The harvest was relatively early, and threshing returns indicate yields quite generally better than expected. Though yields per acre are below last year in all groups of States, except the Western, they are above the 10-year (1928-37) average in all groups except the South Central. The preliminary estimate of yield per acre for the United States is 28.0 bushels. The yield in 1938 was 29.7 bushels, and the 10-year average 27.7 bushels.

Oats stocks on farms are 765,227,000 bushels, or 81.3 percent of the 1939 production. On October 1, 1938, farm stocks were 854,323,000 bushels, which was 81.1 percent of the 1938 crop. The 10-year (1928-37) average stocks on farms October 1 were 834,211,000 bushels, or 80.2 percent of production. Disappearance of oats during the July 1-October 1 quarter was about 9 percent smaller than during the same period last year but was considerably larger than during the same three months of each of the preceding 5 years.

BARLEY: A small increase in the production of barley compared with the September 1 forecast is indicated due largely to better yields than expected in the important barley States of North Dakota, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. In Nebraska, Iowa, and South Dakota yields are unchanged from a month ago.

Total production is now placed at 269,540,000 bushels, compared with 252,139,000 bushels in 1938 and the 10-year (1928-37) average of 233,021,000 bushels.

The indicated yield per acre is 21.5 bushels, compared with 24.0 bushels last year, and the 10-year average of 20.7 bushels. Yields are above average in most of the main producing States, but are slightly below average in Iowa and much below in Nebraska and Kansas.

BUCKWHEAT: A buckwheat crop in 1939 of only 5,671,000 bushels, the smallest production on record, is indicated by October 1 condition and yield reports. Production in 1938 was 6,682,000 bushels, and the 10-year (1928-37) average, 7,964,000 bushels. The forecast on October 1 is about 100,000 bushels lower than on September 1.

Conditions have been adverse throughout the season in New York, which State has over one-third of the total acreage this year. Though some good yields have been reported, much of the crop was too short for harvest--some was grazed and some in the drought areas was cut for current feed due to poor pastures. Prospects in Pennsylvania, the second leading State with about 30 percent of the acreage, show no change from a month ago.

Weather so far has generally been favorable for harvest, but reports indicate that much of the buckwheat failed to fill and will be light in weight. The indicated yield on October 1 is 14.5 bushels, compared with 14.8 bushels in 1938, and the 10-year (1928-37) average of 15.8 bushels.

GRAIN SORGHUMS: As a result of dry weather and high temperatures during September in the main grain sorghum areas, the indicated production of this crop on October 1 of 87,595,000 bushels shows a decline of 11,334,000 bushels or about 12 percent from September 1 prospects. The grain sorghum production indicated on October 1 is about 13 percent smaller than that of 1938 and about the same as the 10-year (1928-37) average. In the period covered by this average, grain sorghum production has varied widely, ranging from 40,225,000 bushels in 1934 to 128,023,000 bushels in 1927.

These estimates represent the yield per acre and production of grain sorghums on the acreage to be harvested for all purposes.

The indicated yield per acre on October 1 is 10.0 bushels, compared with 11.3 bushels a month ago, 12.9 bushels in 1938, and the 10-year (1928-37) average of 11.8 bushels. In Nebraska, western Kansas and Oklahoma, and northwestern Texas, lack of moisture and high temperatures sharply reduced yield prospects and forced maturity. In Oklahoma chinch bugs added to the injury. In Eastern Kansas, early plantings were far enough advanced to escape the adverse hot and dry weather. September rains benefited late crops in Arizona and New Mexico, and in Colorado, an extended growing season has favored maturity of grain on the late planted acreage. In South Dakota, yield prospects improved during September.

RICE: A crop of 51,144,000 bushels is indicated by October 1 reports--an increase of 378,000 bushels over the September 1 indication. The increase is in Texas and California. Production in 1938 was 52,303,000 bushels. The 10-year (1928-37) average is 43,387,000 bushels.

A production of 42,744,000 bushels is now indicated in the Southern Rice Belt (Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas), which is a decrease of 459,000 bushels from production last year. A crop of 8,400,000 bushels is indicated for California. Last year, California's production was 9,100,000 bushels.

Heavy rains during the last days of September halted cutting and threshing, and possibly damaged the rice somewhat, in some portions of the Louisiana rice belt, especially near Crowley. The quality of the rice is good for the most part, notwithstanding the prevalence of red rice. Showers in Texas and Arkansas delayed threshing. Preceding the Arkansas showers, the weather was dry and hot and the rice conditioned rapidly, crops being threshed within a week after harvest. The harvest of the Arkansas crop is well advanced; late varieties were damaged to some extent by the dry and hot weather during the maturing season. Harvest of the Texas crop is now progressing satisfactorily under favorable conditions. The harvest of Early Prolific is virtually over in all three States, and threshing of Blue Rose is general. Louisiana and Texas will begin to harvest Rexoro early in October.

Cutting of the early varieties in California has been completed, but harvesting of the later varieties has been retarded by showers interfering with field work throughout the rice belt. The quantity of California rice threshed by October 1 was small.

FLAXSEED: The indicated 1939 production of 17,439,000 bushels of flaxseed is more than double the 1938 crop of 8,171,000 bushels, and nearly 50 percent larger than the 10-year (1927-38) average production of 11,943,000 bushels. The increase in production compared with last year is due to a much larger acreage this year.

October 1 indicated yields are slightly higher than forecast last month in North Dakota and in the minor flaxseed producing States of Iowa, Missouri, and Nebraska; in other States there is no change from last month. The United States yield per acre of 8.6 bushels, is one-tenth of a bushel above the September 1 forecast. The yield per acre in 1938 was 8.6 bushels, and the 10-year average 5.9 bushels per acre.

Harvesting was completed without frost damage, and under favorable conditions with the exception of some early heat and grasshopper damage in Montana and Northwestern Minnesota.

The present estimate does not include production in other States to which the crop has extended, i.e., Texas, Arizona, Oregon, Washington, and Idaho. Reports from these States indicate there may be a total of about 43,000 acres for harvest in them this year, and an expected production of 500,000 to 600,000 bushels. Details by States for these five States will be published in the December crop report.

HAY: The 1939 hay crop of 84 million tons together with the 16 million tons of old hay on farms last spring provides a supply of 100 million tons for the 1939-40 feeding season. This is 13 million tons larger than the 10-year (1928-37) average and only 3 million tons less than the very large 103 million ton supply for the 1938-39 season. The 1939-40 supplies are less than the 10-year average in a small eastern area which includes parts of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania and in a western area located mostly in South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming and Utah.

The current crop of 84,022,000 tons is 7 percent smaller than the very large crop of 90,743,000 tons made in 1938 but is nearly 8 percent larger than the 10-year average of 78,179,000 tons. Yields of late cuttings were generally good to heavy although late cuttings of alfalfa were reduced by dry hot weather in parts of the Great Plains region. The alfalfa hay crop of 27,139,000 tons is 6 percent less than the 1938 crop of 28,858,000 tons but is 13 percent more than the 10-year average.

BEANS: Harvested yields per acre are turning out larger than expected in most Eastern and some Western States. A United States crop of 13,575,000 bags (100 lbs. each) is now expected. This would be nearly 4 percent larger than was forecast a month ago, and 7 percent larger than the 10-year (1928-37) average but 11 percent less than the large 1938 crop of 15,268,000 bags.

In New York and Michigan harvesting is well along and both field losses and "pick" are low. Harvesting is practically finished in Montana and Idaho with yields above expectations. Irrigated beans are turning out very well in Wyoming, Nebraska, and Colorado but the yield of dry land beans is low in these States. September rains have probably increased the yield per acre in New Mexico but in Arizona rains were closely followed by frosts in the Flagstaff area. The September heat wave in southern California hastened maturity of both lima and field bean crops.

SOYBEANS: Production of soybeans in the six commercial States (Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and North Carolina) as indicated on October 1 is 72,055,000 bushels compared with 53,940,000 bushels last year and 42,395,000 in 1937

Dry weather combined with abnormal high temperatures during most of September hastened maturity of the crop and in some cases caused premature ripening of the late beans. Indicated production in Ohio, Indiana and Missouri decreased somewhat since September 1 but this loss was more than offset by the slight increase in Illinois - the leading producing State. Production in Iowa and North Carolina was unchanged from last month.

The condition of soybeans in the United States on October 1 was 86 percent of normal compared with 90 percent last month and 84 percent on October 1, 1938.

COWPEAS: The October 1 indicated yield per acre of cowpeas for peas in the Southern States is about the same as last year. The condition of this crop declined in the Northern States as a group during September and in most of the Southern States where condition was reported. For the country as a whole, the indicated October 1 condition (using September 1 condition for most of the Southern States) is 72 percent of normal compared with 66 percent on October 1, 1938 and 66 percent for 10-year average (1928-37).

PEANUTS: The production of peanuts for picking and threshing from this year's crop is now expected to be 1,232,520,000 pounds, or about 5 percent less than that indicated on September 1, and about 6 percent less than the 1938 crop. The 10-year (1928-37) average production is 989,014,000 pounds. Yields better than average are in prospect in the Virginia-Carolina area where the growing season was generally favorable. However, due to a wet season in the Southeast and to a dry season in the Southwest, yield per acre in these areas is turning out much below average.

Prospective production for picking and threshing this year compared with last year, by areas, is: Virginia-Carolina area, this year 474,550,000 pounds, last year 401,285,000 pounds; Southeastern area, this year 597,600,000 pounds, last year 754,565,000 pounds; and Southwestern area, this year 160,370,000 pounds, last year 153,550,000 pounds.

Wet weather toward the end of September seriously interfered with harvest of the crop in the Southeast and the invasion of army worms, especially in the Runner districts, caused the digging of a portion of the crop before the nuts fully matured. Digging is nearly completed in the Southwest and is now becoming general in the Virginia-Carolina area, where the crop is maturing earlier and more rapidly than usual.

BROOMCORN: The indicated production of broomcorn on October 1, estimated at 28,200 tons, is the smallest in 21 years or more. The production in 1938 was 36,700 tons and the 10-year (1928-37) average is 44,470 tons. The small crop this year is attributed chiefly to drastic reductions in acreage.

The acreage for harvest, estimated at 222,000 acres, is nearly 16 percent below a year ago and compares with the 10-year average of 334,000 acres. With the exceptions of 1921 and 1925, the current acreage estimate is the smallest on record.

Yields were reduced in late summer by drought conditions in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, and are below those of a year ago. But in Illinois and Colorado yields are slightly above last year. For the United States the October 1 average yield of 254.6 pounds per acre compares with 278.9 in 1938 and 267.8 pounds, the 10-year average.

FRUIT AND NUT SUMMARY: Although dry, hot weather during September damaged fruit crops in some of the important producing areas of the Eastern and Central States, and in California, production of nearly all fruits for the 1939 season is indicated to be well above average.

The prospective commercial apple crop and the indicated production of grapes are somewhat lower than reported on September 1. But peaches, pears, Northwest prunes, and cranberries show some increase over the estimates of September 1. Estimated production of California dried prunes is the same as a month ago.

Prospective production of citrus fruits for the 1939-40 marketing season is above average, but is not so large as the record production of last season. The supply of early and mid-season oranges is 5 percent smaller than last season, and grapefruit production is 16 percent less than the 1938-39 crop.

Indicated production of walnuts, almonds, and pecans declined during September, chiefly because of injury from high temperatures. Pecan production is below average, but production of walnuts and almonds is well above average. The filbert crop is the largest of record.

APPLES: Dry, hot weather in many States, some worm damage, poor sizes in some sections, and heavier-than-usual cullage have caused a 2 percent decrease in the commercial apple crop from the September 1 report. The October 1 conditions indicate a commercial apple production of 100,998,000 bushels, which is still 5 percent above the 10-year (1928-37) average production of 96,469,000 but is 13 percent below the relatively large crop of 1937.

Harvesting of Jonathans, Delicious, Grimes Golden, Wealthy and other fall varieties of apples, is well along or completed in many important States from the Pacific Northwest to New England. Cullage has been heavier than expected due to worm damage, sunburn, and dropped fruit but the quality of the early harvested commercial pack is generally considered to be good to excellent. The rail movement of the 1939 crop to storages or direct to fresh market outlets (as of October 1), is considerably behind the record for any recent year. But truck movement has been quite heavy.

The late varieties of apples remaining for the commercial harvest are principally Winesap, Northern Spy, Yellow Newtown or Albemarle Pippins, Stayman, and some McIntosh, York Imperial, and Rome Beauty. In general, the late crop is sizing well and the red varieties have good color. However, a late brood of worms is expected to cause considerable damage in many orchards in the Pacific Northwest. Dropping of fruit is reported as quite heavy in Missouri, Michigan, and New York. And the high winds in many mid-western States caused severe crop losses in the more exposed orchard districts. Except in Montana and some of the New England States, the late varieties barely held with previous estimates or indicated a somewhat lower production than on September 1.

PEACHES: The estimated peach crop for the 1939 season totals 61,730,000 bushels, or 19 percent larger than the 1938 crop of 51,945,000, and 14 percent above the 10-year (1928-37) average of 54,151,000 bushels.

In California, harvest is complete except for a few late maturing table varieties. Production of Clingstone peaches is now estimated to be somewhat larger than was indicated on September 1, but the total crop of Freestone varieties is slightly smaller than the estimate of a month ago. Harvest of the crop in the Pacific Northwest is nearly completed. Production in Washington is indicated to be slightly larger than a month ago, while the Oregon peach crop turned out slightly below earlier expectations.

Estimated production is well above average in all of the important peach-producing areas of the North Atlantic and North Central groups of States. Although there were many small sized peaches in New York, the total crop was fairly large. High temperatures on September 15 and 16 hastened the ripening of the peach crop in this State, resulting in some loss because the crop could not be moved rapidly enough. Trees in Pennsylvania produced a good crop of clean, fair sized peaches. Production in Ohio was the largest since 1931 with the exception of the 1937 crop. In Michigan the crop was heavy in all commercial areas.

PEARS: With the 1939 harvest drawing fast to a close, the nation's total pear production on October 1 is indicated to be 30,311,000 bushels. This production is nearly 7 percent less than was harvested in 1938, but is still 19 percent above average and is the second largest crop of record.

The Bartlett crop in the Pacific Coast States (California, Oregon and Washington) has been harvested under generally satisfactory conditions. October 1 reports indicate a total Bartlett crop for these States of 14,053,000 bushels compared with 15,528,000 in 1938 and the 10-year average production of 12,961,000 bushels. Production of pears other than Bartletts (chiefly winter varieties) is indicated to be 6,098,000 bushels - a crop nearly 13 percent below the record production of 1938, but about 57 percent above the 10-year (1928-37) average production.

For the remaining important pear producing areas of the country, the pear crop was generally better than average, and in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Illinois it surpassed the fairly large crops of 1938. The Kieffer crop in New York is relatively heavy in comparison to a light set of Bartletts. In Michigan pear districts conditions are variable but general prospects indicate a good crop. Hot dry weather and strong winds caused considerable dropping of pears in Illinois, Nebraska, and Kansas. The Virginia crop was not sizing well on account of the dry weather. But in West Virginia prospects appear to have improved during the past month.

GRAPES: Indicated production of grapes declined slightly during September, due chiefly to reduced prospects for all three classes of California grapes. The total United States crop is now placed at 2,578,220 tons, compared with 2,703,560 tons in 1938 and the 10-year (1928-37) average of 2,214,995 tons.

In California, wine grapes were injured in some areas by the high temperatures of late September. Production of these varieties is now estimated at 562,000 tons. Indicated production of table grapes is placed at 380,000 tons. Unharvested Tokays were injured to some extent by hot weather and late September rains. The Emperor crop, most of which still remains to be harvested, is reported to be somewhat lighter than was indicated earlier in the season. Production of raisin varieties is estimated at 1,337,000 tons.

Yields in many vineyards were lower than was expected earlier in the season. Although production of dried raisins may have been reduced slightly due to rain damage to raisins which were still on trays at the time the rains occurred, most of the damage from this cause probably will be reflected in reduced quality rather than in a reduction in total tonnage.

Carlot shipments of California grapes are well above shipments to the same date a year ago, even though total production is below last year. Shipments to the end of September totaled 16,238 cars. This movement is about 21 percent larger than movement during the same period last year.

In New York and Pennsylvania, grapes developed under favorable conditions during September. Indicated production in these States is above that of a month ago. In Missouri and Arkansas, prospects declined during the month.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: The 1939 production of plums in Michigan and California is estimated at 70,300 tons, compared with 65,900 tons in 1938, and the 10-year (1928-37) average of 67,590 tons. Production of prunes for fresh use in Washington, Oregon and Idaho amounted to 54,900 tons. In 1938, production of prunes for this purpose in these three States totaled 49,000 tons, and the 10-year (1928-37) average was 49,850 tons.

Total production of dried prunes in California, Washington, and Oregon is now indicated to be 212,400 tons, compared with 238,300 tons in 1938, and the 10-year average production of 225,500 tons. In California, harvesting and drying of prunes was completed earlier than usual.

The quantity of prunes canned in Washington and Oregon is placed at 31,500 tons, compared with 15,300 tons in 1938, and an average of 18,460 tons canned during the 10-year period, 1928-37.

Bumper crops of prunes were produced in Washington, Oregon and Idaho, and considerable quantities of fruit remained unharvested in these States because of low prices.

CITRUS FRUITS: The United States grapefruit crop for the 1939-40 marketing season, as indicated by the October 1 condition, is 16 percent less than the record crop of 1938-39 but is somewhat larger than the crops of 1937-38 and 1936-37. A total production of 36,600,000 boxes is indicated for 1939-40 compared with 43,794,000 in 1938-39, 31,093,000 in 1937-38, and 30,440,000 in 1936-37. The October 1 condition was below that of last year in each of the 4 States. Most of the reduction from the crop of last season occurred in Florida where a light bloom in 1939 followed the bumper crop of 1938. Florida production is 28 percent smaller than the crop of 1938, with the earlier varieties showing relatively more decrease than the seedless or late varieties. In Texas the prospective crop is only slightly below that of last season because the increased growth of the large number of young bearing trees has largely offset the lighter set of fruit. Of the 36,600,000 boxes indicated for 1939-40, about 47 percent of the total is located in Florida, 41 percent in Texas, and 12 percent in California and Arizona combined. Five years ago Texas produced less than 15 percent of the nation's grapefruit crops.

Prospective production of early and midseason oranges (that part of the crop from the 1939 bloom which is marketed approximately from October 1 to May 1) totals 40,429,000 boxes compared with 42,611,000 boxes in 1938-39, and 34,851,000 boxes in 1937-38. These totals are exclusive of Valencia oranges in California and Florida.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

October 10, 1939.

October 1, 1939

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

Prospective production of Florida Valencias, which last season were marketed from about March 1 to the middle of August, is placed at 13,900,000 boxes for the 1939-40 season compared with 13,000,000 boxes in 1938-39, and 10,700,000 in 1937-38. Condition of the 1939-40 crop of California Valencias, for which the first forecast of production will be issued in December, is 8 points below that of October 1 last year and is 7 points below the 10-year (1928-37) average. This crop is usually marketed from about May 1 to November 1 in the year following the bloom, and is the main source of supply of summer oranges.

The indicated production of all oranges in Florida for the 1939-40 season is the largest on record for that State. But the prospective crop of California Navels and miscellaneous varieties is 2 percent below the 10-year (1928-37) average production and is 16 percent smaller than the crop of last season. The 1939-40 production in the 5 other States (which account for only about 5 percent of the total United States crop in recent years) is 9 percent smaller than the combined production in these States last season.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS: California nut crop prospects declined somewhat during September. Almond production in this State is now indicated to be 19,000 tons compared with 15,000 tons in 1938 and the 10-year (1928-37) average of 12,170 tons. Harvest was earlier than usual. Many non-irrigated almond orchards produced sizes considerably smaller than usual. Losses in tonnage, however, have been partly offset by very good yields in irrigated orchards. Walnut production in California is placed at 55,300 tons compared with 45,300 tons in 1938 and the 10-year average of 40,090 tons. The crop was damaged somewhat by hot weather during the third week of September. In the southern counties these high temperatures were followed by an exceedingly heavy rain. The October 1 indications of walnut production in Oregon remain at 4,200 tons compared with a record crop of 5,500 tons in 1938.

Harvest of filberts in Oregon is well under way. Prospective production, the largest of record, totals 2,940 tons compared with 1,860 tons in 1938. The average size of nuts is smaller than last year, but trees are heavily loaded. Filbert production in Washington is placed at 560 tons compared with 380 tons in 1938. Weather conditions have been favorable for gathering the nuts and harvest is practically complete. Condition of the California olive crop is indicated to be slightly above that of September 1. California fig production prospects also improved during September. The rain of September 25 in the San Joaquin Valley undoubtedly damaged some figs that were then on the ground, but indications are that the loss was relatively small. Kadota figs were damaged more than other varieties. Dried fig prospects are definitely below last year particularly for Adriatics and Black Missions. Average quality of the crop as compared with recent years appears relatively good.

CRANBERRIES: Growing conditions during September were relatively favorable for the development of cranberries and prospective production for 1939 is now indicated to be 6 percent larger than the estimate of September 1. Total production is placed at 666,500 barrels compared with 475,700 barrels in 1938 and the 10-year (1928-37) average of 598,720 barrels. Total available supplies of cranberries at the beginning of the 1939 season, however, probably were about the same as a year ago, because of the heavy carryover of 1937-crop cranberries into the 1938 marketing season. In Massachusetts the cranberry crop is turning out somewhat better than was indicated earlier in the season.

In general, berries harvested to date have not averaged more than medium size, but worm damage in this State has been light, and fruit is reported to be of good quality. In New Jersey damage from rains during August apparently was not as heavy as anticipated. Wisconsin has a good crop this year and harvesting is well under way. Reports concerning the Pacific Northwest bogs indicate that weather in the State of Washington has been favorable for ripening the crop. Growers are harvesting a good crop in the Grays Harbor area, but in Pacific county the crop is short, largely due to spring frosts and a dry growing season. Indicated production in Oregon is somewhat smaller than estimated on September 1.

PECANS: The total pecan crop for 1939 is indicated to be 3 percent lower than the forecast of September 1. Indicated production of all pecans is placed at 59,957,000 pounds compared with 49,721,000 pounds in 1938 and the 10-year (1928-37) average of 65,313,000 pounds. Although prospective production increased 4 percent during September in the States east of the Mississippi River (where improved or budded varieties predominate), losses amounted to 7 percent in the western States where the greater part of the crop consists of seedling nuts.

The crop of improved varieties is estimated to be 21,483,000 pounds compared with 17,504,000 in 1938 and the 10-year average of 16,549,000 pounds. Production of seedling nuts is placed at 38,474,000 pounds compared with 32,217,000 pounds in 1938 and the 10-year average of 48,764,000 pounds. Generally good crops are in prospect in Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi. In Oklahoma and Texas, however, the crop was reduced materially because of dry, hot weather.

POTATOES: October 1 conditions indicate potato production will total 358,689,000 bushels. This production is 3 percent smaller than the 1938 crop of 371,617,000 bushels, and 4 percent smaller than the 10-year (1928-37) average of 372,258,000 bushels. The current estimate is a reduction of 5,519,000 bushels from the September 1 estimate.

In Maine, yields are uniformly disappointing. In northern Aroostook County the vines in many fields died prematurely from late blight, and the tubers are showing considerable late blight rot. In other parts of this section the growing season was dry, and a heavy infestation of aphids and flea beetles caused early deterioration.

In New York, dry, hot weather, followed by frosts in some upstate areas, have reduced yield prospects; but the late crop on Long Island and potatoes grown on muck lands are yielding better than was expected earlier in the season.

Yields in most States of the Middle West are indicated to be above average, although the estimates for some sections are slightly lower than those of a month ago. In Ohio, lack of rainfall and high temperatures in September damaged the crop. Poor stands, frost and late blight in Michigan have been adverse factors. In Wisconsin, hot, dry weather has retarded growth. The Minnesota crop shows extreme variations; prospects have improved in some areas, but have declined in others. In the northern end of the Red River Valley area of Minnesota and North Dakota, fairly good yields are reported; but in the southern part of the Valley plants dried up early in the season. The Nebraska crop made good growth during September.

Variable yields are reported in Idaho, but total yield prospects are the same as a month ago. In Colorado, indications now point to much higher yields than were expected earlier in the season when growth was retarded by frosts. Relatively low yields in the San Luis Valley are more than offset by the excellent prospects in northern Colorado. The Utah crop, most of which is unharvested, improved during September.

In Washington, heat and lack of rainfall prevented improvement in yield prospects. The good growth reported in western Oregon was about offset by light yields indicated in Deschutes and Klamath Counties. The California crop, on the basis of more complete reports, is turning out much better than was expected earlier in the season.

SWEETPOTATOES: October 1 conditions indicate a sweetpotato crop of 76,122,000 bushels. This production is 1 percent smaller than the 1938 crop of 76,647,000 bushels, but it is 8 percent larger than the 10-year (1928-37) average of 70,690,000 bushels. The current estimate is 2,557,000 bushels smaller than the production indicated on September 1.

In the southern cotton States, hot dry weather has been mainly responsible for a drop in production prospects. The dry weather has been especially damaging to sweetpotatoes in Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas. But conditions improved markedly during September in New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, where a large part of the crop is grown for commercial use. Rains came soon enough to enable the crop to put on additional tonnage.

The chief market supply of sweetpotatoes is originating in Louisiana, the Eastern Shore section of Maryland and Virginia, and New Jersey. Carlot shipments this season through September 30 totaled 2,087 cars, compared with 2,465 cars shipped through October 1, 1938.

HOPS: The production of hops on October 1, in the Pacific Coast States, is estimated at 38,570,000 pounds. This is about 490,000 pounds less than were indicated on September 1, when production was estimated at 39,060,000 pounds. The crop of 1938 was 35,261,000 pounds, including some quantities not picked. The 10-year average production is 34,079,000 pounds.

The combined area for harvest this year in these States is 31,000 acres; the acreage for harvest in 1938 was 32,000 acres; and the average for the 10-year period (1928-37) is 28,000 acres. The per acre yield this year was 1,236 pounds in comparison with 1,119 pounds in 1938, and an average yield of 1,198 pounds.

Harvesting of the Oregon crop was virtually completed in the closing days of September, and baling was progressing slowly while producers awaited moist weather conditions, deemed more favorable for baling new hops. The hops show good quality this year; there is no apparent damage in the early samples due to red spider, mold or downy mildew. The harvest is over in Washington. Yields in the Yakima Valley were short, but the quality is reported as exceptionally good. About the middle of September picking was completed in California. Scattered showers toward the close of the harvest period did little damage to the quality of the California hops, as most of the hops were under cover. Baling was progressing rapidly and was about 90 percent completed in the Sacramento Valley and perhaps 65 percent through in the Coastal counties.

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TOBACCO: The total estimate of production of 1,654,174,000 pounds for all types of tobacco combined as of October 1 remained practically unchanged from a month ago. This crop promises to be the largest on record, exceeding slightly the previous record crop of 1930 and being about 20 percent larger than the 1938 crop of 1,378,534,000 pounds and 22 percent greater than the 10-year (1928-37) average production of 1,360,400,000 pounds.

The indicated yield of 917.7 pounds is also the highest on record, comparing with the previous high yield of 902.6 pounds in 1935 and the 10-year (1928-37) average yield of 803.2 pounds.

The estimated production of flue-cured tobacco has not changed greatly since the initial estimate in July and is now indicated at 1,012,240,000 pounds compared with the 1938 crop of 785,731,000 pounds and the 10-year average production of 704,802,000 pounds. If present prospects materialize the 1939 flue-cured crop will be the largest on record, exceeding by about 17 percent the previous record high production of 1937. The present estimated yield of 917 pounds per acre for flue-cured tobacco is exceeded only by the record yield of 928 pounds in 1935. Most of the flue-cured belt experienced favorable weather conditions during the growing season and harvesting was hampered only by the shortage of curing facilities which prevented some producers from handling the crop as rapidly as the leaf matured.

The production of fire-cured tobacco is now estimated at 94,726,000 pounds compared with the 1938 crop of 84,324,000 pounds, which was the lowest on record, and the 10-year average production of 140,022,000 pounds. Dry, hot weather during September over most of the Black Patch hurt the fired types, resulting in lowered yields especially for type 22 in Kentucky.

The October 1 estimated production for Burley tobacco of 354,217,000 pounds is about 5 percent larger than the 1938 crop and approximately 12 percent above the 10-year average production.

After a rather poor start earlier in the season the condition of Maryland type tobacco improved steadily and the production is now estimated at 29,562,000 pounds compared with 28,804,000 pounds a month ago and the 1938 crop 29,250,000 pounds. The 10-year average production is 25,217,000 pounds.

The indicated production of 36,385,000 pounds of dark air-cured tobacco is down somewhat from the 37,383,000 pounds estimated a month ago, but is materially above the rather small crop in 1938 of 32,789,000 pounds. Lack of moisture and unseasonably hot weather in the One-Sucker areas of Kentucky and Tennessee lowered the prospective yield of that type and largely accounts for the decrease in the estimated production for total dark air-cured tobacco.

There was no significant change from last month in the estimated production of the cigar types of tobacco. The October 1 estimated production is 127,044,000 pounds compared with the 1938 crop of 107,651,000 pounds and the 10-year average production of 129,533,000 pounds. The present indicated production by classes is as follows: filler, 53,030,000 pounds; binder 62,498,000 pounds; and wrapper, 11,516,000 pounds.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

October 10, 1939

October 1, 1939

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

SUGARBEETS: A production of 10,762,000 tons of sugar beets for sugar is indicated by October 1 reports, - an increase of 85,000 tons over the September 1 indication which was 10,677,000 tons. In 1938 the record crop of 11,614,000 tons was produced. Average production for the 10-year (1928-37) period is 8,486,000 tons.

The indicated average yield of beets per acre on October 1 is 11.5 tons, - one ton below the yield of the 1938 season, but four-tenths of a ton above the 10-year average.

The area for harvest is estimated at 937,000 acres compared with 930,000 acres harvested in 1938, and 763,000 acres, - the 10-year average.

September climatic conditions were favorable to the beets in some areas and unfavorable in others. An increase in the tonnage prospect of slightly over 200,000 tons in the Mountain States and California was offset in part by a substantial decline in the Ohio and Michigan prospects. Hot, dry weather lowered somewhat the expected tonnage in Ohio; many fields were planted late because of unfavorable weather at the usual planting time. Unfavorable weather in Michigan accounts, in part, for the lowered yields in that State. There was some slight improvement in the Wisconsin prospect. Some good rains fell in North Dakota in the beet area not under irrigation, resulting in a considerable improvement of the beets. Yields better than average are reported in the northern part of Wyoming, but in the southern portion yields are not so good because of poor stands and shortage of irrigation water. The crop in Nebraska is exceeding expectations, particularly in the Central Platte Area and in the area adjacent to the North Platte; the weather during September was favorable to the crop and late irrigation water supplies are proving generally ample. Little change occurred in the Kansas prospect; the crop was too far advanced to be seriously impaired by the unfavorable weather of September; with a reasonably adequate supply of irrigation water the beets reached maturity with fairly good yields. The season was unfavorable in Colorado, where much of the crop was planted late; irrigation water was short and an unusual amount of acreage was abandoned. The beets made favorable development in Utah because of abundant rainfall and moderate temperatures, which were conducive to continued growth of the beets. The digging of beets in Montana started late in September and is now in full swing; the weather was favorable for improving the size and the sugar content of the beets. The crop made rapid development in Idaho; a yield per acre of about 14 tons is expected in that State. California growers are reporting very satisfactory yields, and harvest of the beets is in full swing.

SUGARCANE: LOUISIANA: The Louisiana sugarcane crop for sugar is indicated at 5,061,000 tons on October 1, which is slightly less than the September 1 estimate. A sugar yield of about the same as last season on the tonnage indicated would produce about 428,000 tons of sugar, raw value. The cane processed for sugar during the 1938 season totaled 5,859,000 tons, yielding 491,000 tons of sugar, raw value.

The weather conditions during September were not wholly favorable for normal development of the cane, so the crop failed to make much progress in some areas. There was a shortage of moisture until late in the month at which time heavy rains fell, tending to induce new growth, which on the eve of the harvest may lower somewhat the sucrose content of the cane. Stands of plant cane are not uniform, but most of the stubble cane is up to the growth of last year. Cutting and grinding are expected to begin during the second week of October.

FLORIDA: A yield of cane equal to the average of the past 4 years on the 21,000 acres of sugarcane expected to be used for sugar-making in Florida would produce about 718,000 tons. If the sugar yield is as good as the average obtained in the 1938-1939 season about 74,000 tons of sugar, raw value, will be produced. In the season of 1938-1939, the production of sugar was 89,000 tons, raw value, and 861,000 tons of cane passed through the mills.

PASTURES: With lack of moisture delaying the fall start of new grass and with abnormally high temperatures drying and browning the growth of earlier months, the condition of farm pastures in the United States this year showed a record decline for September. On October 1, the condition of pastures, as reported by crop correspondents, closely approached the extremely low levels for that date recorded in the drought years, 1930, 1934, and 1936, and was well below condition on any other October 1 in the past quarter century.

The extremely low October 1 condition for the country as a whole this year is the combined result of a very rapid deterioration of pastures in central and east central States, where pastures during the late summer months were unusually good, together with continued poor pastures in the Northeast, in much of the Great Plains and Rocky Mountain territory, and in the Northern Pacific Coast States. The most rapid decline in condition during September was in the belt of States extending from Iowa, Kansas, and Oklahoma, eastward through the Virginias. In most of this territory the poor pastures resulted from delay in fall rains and material improvement may be expected with the coming of more nearly normal moisture conditions. Late September or early October rains have broken the drought from Ohio eastward and scattered local showers have been helpful in other areas.

In the Great Plains Area pastures on October 1 were still poor with extreme drought areas centering in Eastern Nebraska, Northeastern Colorado, Western Kansas, Eastern and Southern Oklahoma, and Northern Texas. Scattered showers since the first of the month have been helpful, but Western Kansas and Eastern Colorado as yet have had no relief. Wheat pastures are reported delayed by lack of moisture in many sections and are furnishing less feed than usual at this season. Further west pastures and ranges varied locally with improvement in condition or prospects reported for Montana, Northeastern and Southwestern Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, and Southern California, but with continued short pasturage in most of Wyoming, Washington, Oregon, and Central and Northern California.

For the country as a whole, the condition of pastures on October 1 averaged 56 percent of normal compared with 76 percent on the same date last year and 10-year averages for October 1 of 65 percent in the period 1928-37, and 79 percent in the 1920-29 period, prior to recent droughts.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production this year showed the sharpest September decline in the 15 years of record, with the most severe reduction apparent in Central States where drought and high temperatures have adversely affected early fall pastures. For the country as a whole, October 1 milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents averaged between 2 and 3 percent lower than at the same time last year, and the number of milk cows increased only fractionally. Total milk production on October 1 therefore appears to have been nearly 2 percent lower than on the same date a year ago. Although production on the first of the month, as thus calculated was the third highest for October 1 in the 15 years of record, milk production in relation to population was only slightly above the average for October 1 in the decade 1928-37.

Considering the prospects for some improvement in fall pastures as the result of recent rains and the adequate supply of supplementary feedstuffs in most areas, milk production is expected to show only about the usual seasonal decline during the next month or two.

In practically all the States between the Appalachian Mountains and the Rocky Mountain States, milk production per cow decreased during September more rapidly than average for the month due primarily to the marked deterioration of pastures, but in the States east of the Mississippi river the decline in pastures was partially offset by increased supplementary feeding. In the North Atlantic group of States also, milk production has been aided by rather heavy feeding of grain and concentrates for this season of the year, and showed only slightly more than the usual seasonal decline. In the Western States production mostly declined less than average for September except in the Northwest where pastures were short and dry.

Milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents on October 1 was at or above the 1928-37 average for the date in all major groups of States, and for the country as a whole averaged 12.82 pounds, compared with 13.15 pounds on the same date last year and the 10-year (1928-37) average of 12.36 pounds. In these herds 71.9 percent of the cows were reported milked compared with 73.1 percent on October 1 a year ago.

CROP REPORTING BOARD.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT
as of
October 1, 1939

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
October 10, 1939
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

C O R N, A L L

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1938	Indicated	Average	1938	Indicated
	1928-37		1939	1928-37		1939
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Me.	38.7	40.0	39.0	489	440	507
N. H.	41.1	41.0	41.0	599	656	615
Vt.	39.9	40.0	39.0	2,803	3,120	2,964
Mass.	41.1	38.0	41.0	1,606	1,482	1,558
R. I.	39.8	40.0	38.0	347	400	342
Conn.	38.8	36.0	39.0	2,005	1,764	1,872
N. Y.	33.7	37.0	34.0	21,221	25,345	22,814
N. J.	38.2	38.0	39.0	7,186	7,486	7,215
Pa.	39.0	43.5	41.5	51,087	59,508	56,191
Ohio	36.5	44.0	48.0	132,297	156,992	164,400
Ind.	33.5	41.0	50.0	151,195	173,389	207,200
Ill.	33.8	45.0	50.0	307,592	379,350	404,650
Mich.	29.2	36.5	36.0	43,167	58,035	55,512
Wis.	31.8	38.5	36.5	71,042	90,514	82,380
Minn.	29.4	35.0	42.0	136,346	157,535	190,932
Iowa	35.5	45.5	49.5	393,143	468,923	484,654
Mo.	20.1	25.0	28.0	113,655	106,500	114,520
N. Dak.	14.1	16.5	15.0	16,305	16,186	14,865
S. Dak.	12.5	12.0	13.5	54,933	35,688	38,596
Nebr.	16.7	14.5	10.5	159,176	107,735	76,388
Kans.	13.2	20.0	10.0	80,736	45,200	30,940
Del.	27.3	29.0	28.0	3,861	4,147	4,032
Md.	30.6	37.0	35.0	15,617	18,537	17,710
Va.	21.8	25.0	26.0	32,225	34,775	36,166
W. Va.	24.7	26.5	28.5	12,384	12,640	13,737
N. C.	18.0	19.0	19.5	41,355	46,398	47,151
S. C.	13.2	14.5	14.5	21,335	26,767	25,433
Ga.	9.8	11.5	9.0	38,902	53,164	40,779
Fla.	9.3	10.5	7.5	6,733	8,452	6,158
Ky.	21.6	27.0	24.0	62,688	74,547	67,584
Tenn.	20.9	25.5	19.5	60,308	68,570	50,330
Ala.	12.6	14.0	11.0	39,427	49,700	39,050
Miss.	14.7	16.0	12.5	36,262	48,544	36,412
Ark.	14.5	16.5	16.0	29,956	36,218	35,472
La.	14.3	16.5	15.0	20,098	26,730	24,540
Okla.	13.3	20.0	14.5	35,912	35,080	28,232
Tex.	15.6	16.0	16.5	75,962	75,648	80,355
Mont.	9.2	15.0	11.5	1,259	2,340	1,771
Idaho	34.9	37.0	36.0	1,225	1,184	1,188
Wyo.	10.6	12.0	9.0	2,071	2,880	2,034
Colo.	10.7	10.5	8.0	15,771	11,319	6,464
N. Mex.	13.8	13.5	13.5	2,928	2,606	2,916
Ariz.	15.6	15.0	13.0	502	495	390
Utah	24.8	25.0	23.0	457	500	414
Nev.	26.1	31.0	30.0	49	62	60
Wash.	34.8	35.0	35.0	1,168	1,015	1,225
Oreg.	30.6	29.0	29.0	1,904	1,595	1,653
Calif.	32.2	33.5	33.0	2,385	2,077	2,046
U. S.	23.0	27.7	27.9	2,309,674	2,542,238	2,532,417

ALL WHEAT

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Preliminary	Average		Preliminary
	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Me.	20.6	17.0	21.0	96	68	63
N. Y.	19.9	24.9	23.4	5,194	7,533	6,184
N. J.	21.8	22.0	22.0	1,202	1,342	1,144
Pa.	18.8	21.0	21.0	18,486	22,032	19,230
Ohio	19.3	19.5	19.5	36,568	46,420	36,669
Ind.	16.9	16.0	17.5	28,449	30,240	27,336
Ill.	17.1	18.5	20.4	34,534	42,550	38,762
Mich.	19.8	21.4	20.9	16,086	19,519	15,209
Wis.	17.1	16.7	15.0	1,823	2,007	1,365
Minn.	13.3	14.9	13.4	20,891	38,948	21,231
Iowa	17.8	16.4	16.3	7,461	9,586	6,708
Mo.	13.7	13.0	16.0	24,376	31,600	26,516
N. Dak.	8.5	8.9	10.2	73,737	79,839	80,040
S. Dak.	7.9	9.1	8.4	23,580	27,777	20,055
Nebr.	14.0	11.9	11.3	46,254	55,714	36,362
Kans.	12.5	10.5	11.0	138,072	152,184	116,138
Del.	17.4	20.0	18.0	1,590	1,660	1,278
Md.	18.8	20.0	19.0	8,419	9,420	7,334
Va.	14.3	14.0	14.5	8,764	8,526	7,946
W. Va.	14.7	15.0	14.5	1,983	2,340	2,030
N. C.	10.6	11.5	11.7	4,496	5,440	4,972
S. C.	9.8	11.0	11.0	1,054	1,771	2,013
Ga.	8.8	10.0	9.5	1,011	1,700	1,662
Ky.	13.6	15.0	11.0	4,623	8,280	4,642
Tenn.	10.9	11.0	11.5	3,989	5,401	4,255
Ala.	10.0	13.0	12.0	50	65	72
Ark.	9.2	8.5	9.0	490	595	369
Okla.	11.7	11.0	13.0	47,054	58,322	52,286
Tex.	10.2	9.0	10.0	32,038	35,046	29,390
Mont.	10.0	16.2	13.9	35,217	72,349	55,700
Idaho	22.1	26.0	23.2	24,524	29,848	21,393
Wyo.	11.1	12.8	9.0	2,847	4,515	2,885
Colo.	12.0	14.5	10.9	13,120	19,415	13,467
N. Mex.	9.9	10.2	10.1	2,892	2,680	2,906
Ariz.	22.2	22.0	23.0	776	1,100	805
Utah	19.9	22.9	16.7	5,131	6,573	3,938
Nev.	24.9	23.8	25.2	373	453	479
Wash.	19.8	23.6	22.7	43,729	51,643	39,678
Oreg.	19.8	21.7	21.1	19,254	23,567	16,678
Calif.	18.5	17.0	17.5	12,712	12,733	10,255
U. S.	13.4	13.3	13.4	752,952	930,801	739,445

DURUM WHEAT						
State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	Preliminary		Average	Preliminary	
	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Minn.	13.1	16.0	13.0	1,961	1,520	806
N. Dak.	9.5	11.5	10.5	25,938	31,050	26,680
S. Dak.	7.8	10.5	11.5	7,177	7,875	5,658
3 States	9.4	11.4	10.7	35,076	40,445	33,144

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM						
Me.	20.6	17.0	21.0	96	68	63
N. Y.	16.8	18.0	18.5	144	108	74
Pa.	17.4	19.0	18.5	200	171	204
Ohio	17.4	17.5	16.0	198	88	48
Ind.	15.2	16.0	17.5	183	144	158
Ill.	16.3	18.5	17.0	1,527	555	612
Mich.	16.2	15.0	16.0	269	255	320
Wis.	16.8	17.0	15.0	1,245	901	750
Minn.	12.6	15.0	13.0	15,740	33,945	17,654
Iowa	14.0	14.5	13.5	558	562	405
Mo.	12.4	11.0	12.0	111	88	36
N. Dak.	8.1	7.8	10.0	47,800	48,789	53,360
S. Dak.	7.7	8.5	7.5	15,062	18,326	13,485
Nebr.	9.3	10.0	7.5	2,231	2,890	930
Kans.	8.2	7.0	5.5	219	70	55
Mont.	9.3	14.0	12.0	26,666	47,768	35,028
Idaho	25.4	27.5	27.0	11,991	12,348	9,045
Wyo.	11.5	12.5	10.5	1,588	2,162	1,365
Colo.	13.1	14.5	13.0	4,085	4,823	2,379
N. Mex.	13.2	12.0	11.0	355	300	286
Utah	28.1	28.0	27.5	2,148	2,184	1,650
Nev.	24.6	23.0	24.5	303	345	392
Wash.	16.0	19.5	20.0	19,179	19,324	13,880
Oreg.	20.0	22.0	19.5	5,812	7,700	3,412
U. S.	10.9	12.0	11.7	157,716	203,719	155,591

WHEAT (Production by Classes) for the United States						
Year	WINTER		SPRING		White	Total
					(winter &	
	Hard red	Soft red	Hard red	Durum 1/	spring)	
	Thousand bushels		Thousand bushels		Thousand bushels	
Average 1928-37	318,452	191,312	118,804	36,723	87,662	752,952
1938	387,610	236,800	161,440	42,010	102,941	930,801
1939 2/	302,965	198,365	127,088	34,073	76,954	739,445

1/ Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.
 2/ Preliminary.

OATS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Preliminary	Average		Preliminary
	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
Me.	36.7	34.0	38.0	4,332	3,876	4,370
N.H.	37.4	36.0	37.0	284	288	259
Vt.	31.0	31.0	32.0	1,852	1,736	1,792
Mass.	32.5	34.0	32.0	166	204	160
R.I.	31.7	30.0	30.0	63	60	60
Conn.	28.8	30.0	23.0	195	180	138
N.Y.	27.4	34.0	32.0	23,077	26,588	26,272
N.J.	29.4	25.5	27.0	1,339	1,224	1,215
Pa.	27.8	33.5	28.5	25,937	30,652	26,590
Ohio	30.6	33.0	32.5	48,830	36,993	35,490
Ind.	27.4	26.0	24.5	49,177	34,060	28,812
Ill.	31.1	31.5	29.5	125,119	110,534	93,102
Mich.	28.8	35.0	37.5	39,160	42,840	45,900
Wis.	31.5	31.0	32.5	78,017	76,105	72,605
Minn.	31.0	33.0	38.5	134,433	128,700	151,613
Iowa	32.2	33.5	30.0	193,949	198,086	156,450
Mo.	21.2	24.0	21.5	34,737	45,600	36,034
N.Dak.	18.7	22.5	23.0	30,595	31,298	31,280
S.Dak.	21.0	30.0	27.0	41,218	46,050	42,309
Nebr.	21.9	29.5	14.0	49,924	55,076	19,040
Kans.	22.5	23.5	15.5	32,537	35,673	22,134
Del.	30.0	32.0	29.0	90	96	116
Md.	28.0	32.0	27.5	1,364	1,312	1,182
Va.	19.4	21.5	20.0	2,287	1,978	2,020
W.Va.	19.8	21.0	19.0	2,218	1,806	1,387
N.C.	18.6	22.0	22.0	3,906	5,566	5,786
S.C.	21.2	22.8	23.5	8,488	10,648	11,750
Ga.	18.8	22.5	20.0	6,297	9,585	9,120
Fla.	14.5	15.5	16.0	114	140	144
Ky.	16.2	19.5	17.0	2,166	1,209	1,054
Tenn.	15.7	20.0	17.0	1,596	1,700	1,530
Ala.	18.3	24.0	21.5	1,908	3,168	2,838
Miss.	21.4	27.0	31.0	918	1,593	2,046
Ark.	19.0	19.0	22.0	2,585	2,565	2,816
La.	24.2	27.0	32.0	718	1,350	1,760
Okla.	20.6	21.0	17.0	25,232	27,447	22,882
Tex.	23.4	26.0	23.0	34,245	36,920	32,660
Mont.	22.2	36.0	28.0	6,069	8,928	8,400
Idaho	35.4	39.0	37.0	4,305	4,914	5,587
Wyo.	24.3	27.0	24.0	2,851	3,078	2,352
Colo.	27.7	31.0	28.0	4,504	5,053	4,060
N.Mex.	23.2	22.0	21.0	575	660	546
Ariz.	27.5	26.0	23.0	288	260	230
Utah	36.0	39.0	37.0	1,391	1,092	1,036
Nev.	35.0	40.0	35.0	95	120	105
Wash.	48.8	42.5	49.0	7,879	6,715	9,702
Oreg.	32.2	25.0	33.5	8,794	6,725	10,552
Calif.	26.8	28.0	29.0	2,975	3,388	3,944
U. S.	27.7	29.7	28.0	1,049,300	1,053,839	941,230

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

October 10, 1939

October 1, 1939

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON OCTOBER 1

State	CORN (old crop) 1/			WHEAT			OATS		
	Average:			Average:			Average:		
	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
	Thousand bushels			Thousand bushels			Thousand bushels		
Me.	3	2	7	85	69	63	3,842	3,643	3,889
N.H.	11	10	26	-	-	-	237	274	202
Vt.	24	22	24	-	-	-	1,592	1,493	1,613
Mass.	39	41	35	-	-	-	148	202	138
R.I.	9	1	1	-	-	-	49	48	57
Conn.	69	61	28	-	-	-	164	166	124
N.Y.	509	636	963	3,570	4,520	3,710	20,995	24,727	23,908
N.J.	638	990	761	672	939	606	1,141	1,126	972
Pa.	2,782	5,465	5,110	11,781	12,999	10,576	22,383	26,667	22,336
Ohio	7,732	14,424	16,214	19,977	24,138	17,968	38,897	29,964	29,102
Ind.	8,523	26,085	21,187	12,844	13,003	10,114	35,902	26,226	23,050
Ill.	27,783	85,066	119,795	12,908	11,914	11,241	91,935	87,322	73,551
Mich.	2,505	4,180	5,265	10,977	14,054	10,646	34,775	37,699	41,310
Wis.	1,909	3,201	5,481	1,563	1,485	1,160	67,933	65,450	63,166
Minn.	6,220	20,970	38,199	14,151	21,421	14,862	114,114	105,534	130,387
Iowa	34,421	105,984	210,450	3,291	4,601	4,293	150,900	166,392	129,854
Mo.	8,034	19,364	23,736	10,629	11,060	8,750	27,586	40,584	30,629
N.Dak.	105	291	428	45,092	43,911	45,623	30,042	30,046	31,593
S.Dak.	3,810	5,094	10,240	15,003	16,666	14,440	37,546	38,682	36,809
Nebr.	20,577	13,471	40,566	22,426	24,514	19,999	41,070	45,713	15,994
Kans.	9,289	2,579	8,554	56,270	54,786	41,810	24,172	26,398	15,272
Del.	219	262	403	784	813	575	76	86	48
Md.	1,200	2,108	1,315	3,694	3,391	2,347	1,080	892	868
Va.	2,147	3,000	1,862	5,264	4,689	3,814	1,658	1,365	1,131
W.Va.	989	1,195	1,123	1,273	1,474	1,238	1,790	1,427	1,068
N.C.	2,628	3,959	2,916	2,641	3,046	2,884	2,051	2,505	3,000
S.C.	1,360	1,713	2,234	475	744	845	3,408	4,898	5,640
Ga.	2,270	4,534	4,960	458	901	881	2,117	3,451	3,466
Fla.	132	302	465	-	-	-	25	21	22
Ky.	4,264	9,586	6,208	1,412	2,484	1,207	1,402	774	580
Tenn.	3,096	4,885	4,691	1,776	1,998	1,872	931	1,038	826
Ala.	1,662	2,747	2,934	20	32	40	555	1,172	1,050
Miss.	1,161	2,238	1,912	-	-	-	253	255	716
Ark.	1,609	3,526	1,565	228	244	240	1,370	1,282	1,524
La.	509	853	524	-	-	-	304	364	774
Okla.	1,992	2,046	1,692	16,802	18,663	17,777	17,457	20,860	16,246
Tex.	5,739	1,373	2,175	7,058	7,009	5,878	22,650	24,736	19,596
Mont.	30	26	209	17,951	41,962	34,534	5,789	8,214	9,156
Idaho	73	64	140	10,276	17,909	12,408	4,061	3,686	3,576
Wyo.	54	132	133	1,953	3,115	2,337	2,664	2,801	2,399
Colo.	812	288	1,319	5,264	9,319	8,080	3,702	3,588	3,329
N.Mex.	172	263	65	886	804	349	347	244	186
Ariz.	15	19	20	250	330	161	145	138	39
Utah	4	8	6	2,666	4,798	2,323	1,080	917	508
Nev.	-	0	0	236	349	331	77	109	71
Wash.	12	10	13	9,362	9,296	9,920	6,055	5,238	7,276
Oreg.	34	113	84	4,566	7,070	4,670	6,618	5,246	7,386
Calif.	4	7	14	3,806	891	1,641	1,122	610	986
U. S.	167,178	353,194	546,052	340,348	401,411	332,213	834,211	854,323	765,227

1/ Data based on corn for grain.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE CROP REPORT as of October 1, 1939		AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE CROP REPORTING BOARD	Washington, D. C., October 10, 1939 3:00 P.M. (E.T.)
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BARLEY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Preliminary	Average		Preliminary
	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Me.	29.2	29.0	29.0	114	116	116
Vt.	26.4	29.0	27.0	102	145	135
N.Y.	23.7	29.5	27.0	3,934	4,307	4,347
N.J.	27.1	31.0	30.0	27	62	120
Pa.	25.4	29.5	29.5	1,468	2,036	3,245
Ohio	23.3	25.0	25.0	2,051	700	1,050
Ind.	20.2	20.0	22.0	732	500	704
Ill.	24.8	30.0	25.0	7,291	4,650	5,425
Mich.	22.5	27.5	29.0	5,116	4,565	5,539
Wis.	27.4	31.5	29.0	21,260	24,286	23,026
Minn.	21.9	24.5	27.5	44,091	48,020	57,145
Iowa	24.5	29.0	24.0	13,729	12,963	12,768
Mo.	17.4	19.0	19.5	678	1,938	3,178
N. Dak.	14.6	17.0	18.0	28,947	21,318	26,406
S. Dak.	15.2	22.0	17.0	25,253	28,930	24,820
Nebr.	18.0	23.5	13.0	11,882	21,526	15,119
Kans.	14.1	17.0	10.0	6,352	6,681	6,800
Md.	29.2	30.5	30.0	795	1,250	2,220
Va.	25.3	24.0	30.0	831	1,320	2,400
W. Va.	1/24.2	28.0	25.5	1/99	140	178
N. C.	18.0	19.0	20.0	275	190	220
Ky.	22.1	24.0	21.5	320	936	1,182
Tenn.	17.6	18.0	17.5	409	792	1,050
Okla.	15.0	19.0	16.0	1,360	3,420	7,488
Tex.	16.2	17.0	14.0	2,518	2,363	3,304
Mont.	18.8	29.0	24.0	2,855	3,828	4,848
Idaho	33.3	36.0	34.0	4,201	4,644	5,032
Wyo.	21.0	26.0	24.0	1,679	1,716	1,488
Colo.	18.9	23.5	17.5	8,075	11,985	7,140
N. Mex.	20.5	21.0	16.0	151	168	128
Ariz.	30.4	31.0	32.0	630	806	960
Utah	37.5	41.0	35.0	1,593	2,542	2,450
Nev.	36.9	38.0	35.0	239	266	315
Wash.	31.4	32.5	32.0	1,737	2,030	3,072
Oreg.	29.4	25.0	28.5	2,686	3,400	5,272
Calif.	27.0	25.0	25.0	29,548	27,550	30,850
U. S.	20.7	24.0	21.5	233,021	252,139	269,540

1/ Short-time average.

RICE

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated
	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Ark.	50.3	50.0	50.0	8,178	9,450	9,000
La.	40.0	42.0	42.0	18,128	20,749	20,328
Texas	50.9	51.0	52.0	9,215	13,005	13,416
Calif.	67.6	70.0	70.0	7,827	9,100	8,400
U. S.	47.5	49.0	49.1	43,337	52,303	51,144

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE CROP REPORT as of October 1, 1939		AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE CROP REPORTING BOARD	Washington, D. C., October 10, 1939 3:00 P. M. (E.T.)
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BUCKWHEAT

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	:			:		
	Average	Indicated	Average	Indicated		
	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Me.	18.0	13.0	20.0	209	130	200
Vt.	20.8	17.0	22.0	42	34	44
N. Y.	17.1	15.5	14.5	2,586	2,496	1,986
N. J.	19.9	17.0	21.0	22	17	21
Pa.	17.7	15.5	15.0	2,620	2,170	1,725
Ohio	16.8	15.0	15.5	384	210	186
Ind.	13.6	14.0	14.0	215	196	154
Ill.	14.2	16.5	15.5	104	50	31
Mich.	11.7	13.5	13.0	264	243	234
Wis.	11.0	12.5	12.5	187	150	125
Minn.	9.1	11.5	12.0	306	172	180
Iowa	12.2	15.0	15.0	79	45	45
Mo.	10.0	9.5	10.0	10	10	10
N. Dak.	6.5	7.0	7.0	88	63	42
S. Dak.	7.3	7.0	10.0	77	42	40
Del.	11.2	10.0	13.0	11	10	13
Md.	18.9	20.0	19.0	113	120	95
Va.	12.8	12.5	13.5	180	162	189
W. Va.	17.2	16.0	16.5	354	256	248
N. C.	14.1	13.0	15.0	59	52	60
Ky.	9.8	13.5	9.0	20	27	18
Tenn.	12.4	13.5	12.5	25	27	25
U. S.	15.8	14.8	14.5	7,964	6,682	5,671

FLAXSEED

Mich.	1/ 8.9	9.0	8.5	1/ 58	90	128
Wis.	10.8	11.0	11.0	64	44	143
Minn.	7.9	10.5	9.5	5,245	4,756	10,754
Iowa	8.8	12.0	10.5	151	120	420
Mo.	4.3	5.0	6.5	13	20	39
N. Dak.	4.5	5.0	5.0	4,008	1,490	1,790
S. Dak.	3.9	8.5	8.7	1,231	382	948
Nebr.	1/ 5.4	8.5	6.0	44	8	6
Kans.	5.8	7.2	7.7	257	367	939
Mont.	4.0	5.0	4.0	635	210	512
Calif.	1/ 16.9	19.0	16.0	1/ 515	684	1,760
U. S.	5.9	8.6	8.6	11,943	8,171	17,439

1/ Short-time average.

GRAIN SORGHUMS

Mo.	11.5	14.5	15.0	2,085	3,625	3,375
S. Dak.	-	8.0	9.0	---	2,408	6,228
Nebr.	10.2	15.0	8.0	752	6,570	4,568
Kans.	10.6	11.0	7.0	12,886	14,773	9,310
Ark.	1/ 9.4	9.5	9.0	1/ 662	570	450
Okla.	9.0	10.5	8.5	12,932	12,716	11,840
Tex.	13.3	14.5	11.5	47,741	46,951	40,963
Colo.	8.0	11.0	7.0	1,816	4,631	2,989
N. Mex.	11.2	8.5	12.0	3,484	2,975	4,200
Ariz.	27.1	31.5	31.0	947	1,102	620
Calif.	28.4	31.0	28.0	2,999	4,495	3,052
U. S.	11.8	12.9	10.0	86,296	100,816	87,595

1/ Short-time average.

SUGAR BEETS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	Indicated		Average	Indicated	
	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
	Short tons			Thousand short tons		
Ohio	8.4	7.2	7.0	248	366	336
Mich.	7.7	8.2	8.0	736	1,005	936
Nebr.	12.4	14.4	12.0	888	1,111	948
Mont.	11.6	12.7	12.2	627	987	915
Idaho	10.9	15.8	14.0	517	1,122	1,022
Wyo.	11.8	12.9	12.0	530	684	648
Colo.	12.3	14.6	10.8	2,287	2,001	1,685
Utah	12.2	15.7	13.5	584	814	688
Calif.	13.0	13.1	14.7	1,268	2,129	2,352
Other States	8.7	11.0	9.9	798	1,395	1,232
U. S.	11.1	12.5	11.5	8,486	11,614	10,762

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR

State	Excluding Cane for Seed								
	Yield of cane per acre			Production			Sugar produced		
							96° equivalent		
	Average	Indicated		Average	Indicated		Average	Indicated	
	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
	Short tons			Thousand short tons			Thousand short tons		
La.	15.8	21.7	21.0	3,227	5,859	5,061	250	491	428
Fla.	29.6	35.4	34.2	382	861	718	32	89	74
Total	16.6	22.8	22.1	3,609	6,720	5,779	282	580	502

Including Cane for Seed

La.	15.7	21.7	21.0	3,552	6,250	5,397	-	-	-
Fla.	29.6	35.6	34.2	399	886	739	-	-	-
Total	16.5	22.8	22.0	3,951	7,136	6,136	-	-	-

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		TAME HAY					
State	Yield per acre			Production			
	Average	Preliminary		Average	Preliminary		
	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939	
		Tons		Thousand tons			
Me.	0.87	0.93	0.91	863	935	914	
N.H.	1.02	1.05	.99	380	405	384	
Vt.	1.17	1.18	1.22	1,086	1,096	1,144	
Mass.	1.32	1.47	1.25	479	575	496	
R.I.	1.25	1.29	1.15	49	58	53	
Conn.	1.31	1.51	1.15	396	516	396	
N.Y.	1.21	1.36	1.06	4,941	5,436	4,225	
N.J.	1.51	1.65	1.35	335	357	294	
Pa.	1.20	1.36	1.11	3,004	3,283	2,687	
Ohio	1.10	1.40	1.30	2,860	3,695	3,487	
Ind.	1.12	1.41	1.35	2,052	2,815	2,693	
Ill.	1.18	1.48	1.45	3,164	4,083	4,147	
Mich.	1.18	1.40	1.29	3,040	3,714	3,504	
Wis.	1.37	1.77	1.47	4,429	6,479	5,764	
Minn.	1.31	1.70	1.55	3,433	4,893	4,535	
Iowa	1.32	1.62	1.40	4,082	4,997	4,799	
Mo.	.88	1.02	1.08	2,472	2,251	2,700	
N.Dak.	.94	1.11	1.04	1,098	1,162	1,078	
S.Dak.	.85	1.03	.90	901	870	727	
Nebr.	1.39	1.46	1.19	2,181	1,709	1,464	
Kans.	1.38	1.54	1.31	1,558	1,171	1,153	
Del.	1.31	1.42	1.31	82	91	84	
Md.	1.21	1.42	1.27	464	543	491	
Va.	.95	1.08	.95	916	1,138	1,010	
W.Va.	.95	1.17	1.03	645	802	709	
N.C.	.80	.90	.87	654	863	829	
S.C.	.72	.78	.85	338	431	475	
Ga.	.53	.53	.54	425	631	606	
Fla.	.55	.57	.54	48	56	55	
Ky.	.98	1.30	1.16	1,270	1,720	1,581	
Tenn.	.89	1.11	1.00	1,305	1,850	1,672	
Ala.	.72	.78	.70	460	662	601	
Miss.	1.17	1.24	1.28	644	1,086	1,078	
Ark.	1.00	1.04	1.08	713	980	1,020	
La.	1.20	1.11	1.24	292	333	361	
Okla.	1.26	1.40	1.21	646	815	755	
Tex.	.98	.98	.90	700	1,012	940	
Mont.	1.18	1.55	1.45	1,752	1,940	1,842	
Idaho	2.13	2.26	2.10	2,240	2,323	2,167	
Wyo.	1.22	1.16	1.10	895	933	849	
Colo.	1.57	1.75	1.52	1,828	1,863	1,616	
N.Mex.	1.99	1.97	1.93	266	268	266	
Ariz.	2.62	2.48	2.41	509	493	559	
Utah	2.02	2.13	1.93	1,089	1,051	965	
Nev.	1.91	2.01	1.85	370	370	344	
Wash.	1.81	1.82	1.85	1,622	1,707	1,833	
Oreg.	1.77	1.77	1.84	1,568	1,486	1,522	
Calif.	2.55	2.89	2.79	4,222	4,352	4,149	
U. S.	1.24	1.43	1.30	68,765	80,299	75,023	
mbp							

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT
as of
October 1, 1939

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
October 10, 1939
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

ALFALFA HAY 1/										PASTURE		
State	Yield per acre			Production			Condition October 1					
	Average		Prelim.	Average		Prelim.	Average					
	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939			
	Tons			Thousand tons			Percent					
Me.	1.50	1.50	1.50	10	8	8	77	92	63			
N.H.	1.96	1.95	1.60	7	6	6	76	91	67			
Vt.	2.20	2.20	2.00	22	29	28	80	88	68			
Mass.	2.28	2.40	2.15	13	19	17	77	85	58			
R.I.	2/2.26	2.40	2.20	2/2	2	2	76	91	72			
Conn.	2.77	3.10	2.30	32	50	39	76	89	65			
N.Y.	1.90	1.95	1.55	483	587	453	71	83	43			
N.J.	2.18	2.25	2.00	81	110	100	73	74	62			
Pa.	1.89	2.00	1.65	279	430	361	69	77	54			
Ohio	1.81	2.05	2.00	586	953	1,024	70	80	50			
Ind.	1.68	1.85	1.80	468	801	826	70	84	51			
Ill.	2.02	2.30	2.30	645	932	987	63	84	65			
Mich.	1.54	1.65	1.50	1,256	1,729	1,650	65	83	68			
Wis.	1.95	2.30	1.75	1,114	2,758	2,056	65	90	64			
Minn.	1.72	2.15	2.00	1,418	2,715	2,400	62	78	64			
Iowa	2.09	2.20	2.10	1,338	1,980	1,890	70	88	62			
Mo.	1.88	2.20	2.25	337	334	452	60	65	54			
N.Dak.	1.07	1.15	1.10	233	140	108	46	48	54			
S.Dak.	.95	1.05	.95	583	316	229	47	56	44			
Nebr.	1.54	1.45	1.30	1,758	1,144	923	58	67	37			
Kans.	1.57	1.75	1.60	1,154	690	686	57	69	43			
Del.	2.39	2.20	2.30	13	13	14	71	80	78			
Md.	1.96	2.10	1.85	57	71	65	70	85	73			
Va.	1.74	1.90	1.85	87	116	124	72	85	68			
W.Va.	1.77	1.95	2.00	26	49	54	70	81	56			
N.C.	1.82	2.00	1.60	12	16	14	77	80	74			
S.C.	1.78	1.60	1.65	4	3	3	66	60	66			
Ga.	1.81	1.80	1.85	9	11	13	68	59	75			
Fla.	--	--	--	--	--	--	82	75	35			
Ky.	1.52	1.90	1.80	186	304	317	71	90	54			
Tenn.	1.61	1.90	1.70	53	127	122	69	82	54			
Ala.	1.38	1.50	1.40	5	6	6	68	67	80			
Miss.	2.22	2.20	2.30	86	152	150	68	71	70			
Ark.	1.94	1.75	1.80	118	135	124	59	58	44			
La.	2.18	1.70	2.20	35	36	46	70	75	72			
Okla.	1.77	1.90	1.65	395	456	432	53	63	39			
Tex.	2.27	2.25	2.30	144	205	230	63	63	49			
Mont.	1.57	1.75	1.80	1,083	1,083	1,093	58	83	74			
Idaho	2.44	2.55	2.40	1,886	1,992	1,874	71	83	72			
Wyo.	1.48	1.55	1.45	556	569	532	71	77	59			
Colo.	1.88	2.10	1.90	1,337	1,388	1,256	65	80	47			
N.Mex.	2.36	2.40	2.40	214	218	218	71	78	69			
Ariz.	2.94	2.30	2.70	445	406	470	83	79	83			
Utah	2.08	2.20	2.00	1,025	983	902	67	78	68			
Nev.	2.19	2.25	2.10	305	308	290	73	88	81			
Wash.	2.54	2.50	2.40	578	700	720	66	49	65			
Oreg.	2.50	2.60	2.55	635	673	660	68	59	64			
Calif.	3.94	4.30	4.30	2,935	3,105	3,165	69	85	64			
U. S.	1.94	2.14	2.00	24,097	28,858	27,139	65	76	56			

1/ Included in tame hay.

2/ Short-time average.

mbp

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE, 1938 AND 1939

Class and Type	: TYPE : : No. :	Yield per acre		: Indicated : : 1939 :	Average		Production	
		: 1928-37 :	: 1938 :		: 1928-37 :	: 1938 :	: Indicated : : 1939 :	
Pounds								
Thousand Pounds								
FLUE-CURED:								
Virginia	11	657	710	775	65,093	71,710	93,775	
North Carolina	11	720	795	860	178,318	195,570	243,380	
Total old belt	11	701	770	835	243,410	267,280	337,155	
Eastern North Carolina Belt	12	786	860	980	262,540	251,980	358,680	
North Carolina	13	842	960	1,020	47,813	61,920	82,620	
South Carolina	13	779	950	950	79,624	98,800	118,750	
Total South Carolina Belt	13	800	954	978	127,437	160,720	201,370	
Georgia	14	813	1,030	920	65,870	89,610	95,680	
Florida	14	756	975	810	5,529	15,892	19,035	
Alabama	14	---	830	800	---	249	320	
Total Georgia and Florida Belt	14	808	1,021	899	71,415	105,751	115,035	
TOTAL FLUE-CURED	11-14	760	861	917	704,802	785,731	1,012,240	
FIRE-CURED:								
Virginia	21	749	710	825	21,170	14,484	17,655	
Kentucky	22	786	630	800	31,121	14,175	17,280	
Tennessee	22	829	770	875	50,600	31,955	36,312	
Total Clarksville and Hopkinsville	22	813	721	849	81,721	46,130	53,592	
Kentucky	23	765	775	790	25,690	17,050	17,064	
Tennessee	23	812	805	825	6,428	4,910	4,785	
Total Paducah	23	775	781	797	32,118	21,960	21,849	
Henderson Stemming (Ky.)	24	796	875	815	5,013	1,750	21,630	
TOTAL FIRE-CURED	21-24	794	736	832	140,022	84,324	94,726	
AIR-CURED (Light):								
Ohio	31	818	850	875	12,575	11,645	12,950	
Indiana	31	790	825	860	8,652	9,158	9,718	
Missouri	31	900	950	900	5,201	6,175	5,850	
Kansas	31	1/ 812	950	880	1/ 229	475	616	
Virginia	31	1,038	940	1,060	8,808	10,528	12,508	
West Virginia	31	680	690	725	3,400	2,208	2,175	
North Carolina	31	803	900	930	5,257	7,380	7,440	
Kentucky	31	775	810	860	222,238	231,660	248,540	
Tennessee	31	852	900	875	49,204	59,400	54,250	
Alabama	31	---	800	850	---	160	170	
Total Burley	31	796	833	870	315,689	338,789	354,217	
Southern Maryland	32	704	780	780	25,217	29,250	29,562	
TOTAL AIR-CURED (LIGHT)	31-32	789	829	862	340,907	368,039	383,779	
AIR-CURED (dark):								
Indiana	35	835	850	875	1,596	425	438	
Kentucky	35	814	750	850	16,040	12,750	15,300	
Tennessee	35	792	800	825	2,586	2,640	2,722	
Total One-Sucker	35	814	760	847	20,223	15,815	18,460	
Green River (Ky.)	36	810	870	850	21,268	14,790	15,300	
Virginia sun-cured	37	727	780	875	3,004	2,184	2,625	
TOTAL AIR-CURED (DARK)	35-37	808	808	850	44,494	32,789	36,385	over

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE, 1938 AND 1939 - CONTINUED

Class and Type	Type No.	Yield per acre		Indicated 1939	Average 1928-37	Production 1938	Indicated 1939
		1938	1939				
CIGAR FILLER:							
Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	1,228	1,325	1,300	37,532	31,800	34,970
Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	938	900	1,050	20,149	12,240	16,380
Georgia	45	1,015	1,150	1,050	429	460	420
Florida	45	1,006	1,350	1,050	575	1,080	1,260
Total Georgia and Florida sun-grown	45	1,004	1,283	1,050	1,004	1,540	1,680
TOTAL CIGAR FILLER	41-45	1,109	1,175	1,202	58,784	45,580	53,030
CIGAR BINDER:							
Massachusetts	51	1,572	1,150	1,650	383	115	165
Connecticut	51	1,554	1,130	1,700	13,618	9,040	13,600
Total Connecticut Valley Broadleaf	51	1,554	1,130	1,699	14,001	2/ 9,155	13,765
Massachusetts	52	1,534	1,210	1,720	7,348	5,687	8,428
Connecticut	52	1,534	1,050	1,700	5,573	2,730	4,760
Total Connecticut Valley Havana seed	52	1,534	1,153	1,713	12,922	2/ 8,417	13,188
New York	53	1,212	1,400	1,200	1,046	1,680	1,800
Pennsylvania	53	1,319	1,550	1,500	392	310	300
Total New York and Pa. Havana seed	53	1,242	1,421	1,235	1,438	1,990	2,100
Southern Wisconsin	54	1,337	1,340	1,350	19,905	20,100	18,900
Wisconsin	55	1,268	1,300	1,450	12,193	12,610	13,775
Minnesota	55	1,135	1,100	1,100	1,080	770	770
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	1,280	1,287	1,426	13,273	13,380	14,545
TOTAL CIGAR BINDER	51-55	1,409	1,257	1,499	61,538	53,042	62,498
CIGAR WRAPPER:							
Massachusetts	61	1,012	820	1,080	1,145	984	1,404
Connecticut	61	995	730	1,080	5,182	4,453	6,912
Total Conn. Valley shade-grown	61	998	745	1,080	6,326	2/ 5,437	8,316
Georgia	62	1,053	1,100	1,000	487	880	800
Florida	62	1,006	1,130	1,000	2,295	2,712	2,400
Total Georgia and Florida shade-grown	62	1,013	1,122	1,000	2,782	3,592	3,200
TOTAL CIGAR WRAPPER	61-62	1,007	860	1,057	9,211	9,029	11,516
TOTAL CIGAR TYPES	41-62	1,216	1,177	1,314	129,533	107,651	127,044
UNITED STATES							
	All	803.2	860.1	917.7	1,360,400	1,378,534	1,654,174

1/ Short-time average
2/ Including loss after harvest as a result of hurricane and flood estimated as follows: Broadleaf (Type 51) 3,820,000 pounds;
Havana Seed (Type 52) 1,547,000 pounds; and Shade (Type 61) 588,000 pounds.

TOBACCO

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	Indicated	Average	Indicated		
	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
	Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Mass.	1,432	1,131	1,587	8,891	1/ 6,786	9,997
Conn.	1,380	971	1,469	24,461	1/ 16,223	25,272
N. Y.	1,212	1,400	1,200	1,046	1,680	1,800
Pa.	1,228	1,327	1,301	37,923	32,110	35,270
Ohio	891	875	965	33,294	23,885	29,330
Ind.	798	826	861	10,548	9,583	10,156
Wis.	1,516	1,324	1,390	32,098	32,710	32,675
Minn.	1,135	1,100	1,100	1,080	770	770
Mo.	900	950	900	5,201	6,175	5,850
Kans.	2/ 812	950	880	2/ 244	475	616
Md.	704	780	780	25,217	29,250	29,562
Va.	701	730	805	98,075	98,906	126,563
W.Va.	680	690	725	3,400	2,208	2,175
N. C.	766	845	938	493,927	516,850	692,120
S. C.	779	950	950	79,624	98,800	118,750
Ga.	816	1,031	921	66,787	90,950	96,900
Fla.	843	1,009	837	8,399	19,684	22,695
Ky.	730	797	851	321,370	292,175	315,114
Tenn.	838	846	871	108,818	98,905	98,069
Ala.	---	818	817	---	409	490
U. S.	803.2	860.1	917.7	1,360,400	1,378,534	1,654,174

1/ Including loss after harvest as a result of hurricane and flood estimated as follows: Massachusetts -- 1,258,000 pounds and Connecticut--4,697,000 pounds.
 2/ Short-time average.

HOPS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	Preliminary	Average	Preliminary		
	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
	Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Washington	1,766	1,935	1,800	1/ 7,032	1/ 9,675	8,820
Oregon	970	830	1,000	1/ 18,352	1/ 16,434	19,400
California	1,604	1,366	1,500	1/ 8,695	1/ 9,152	10,350
U. S.	1,198	1,119	1,236	1/ 34,079	1/ 35,261	38,570

1/ Includes some quantities not harvested on account of market conditions, including the 1938 marketing agreement allotments.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.,

CROP REPORT

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

October 10, 1939

October 1, 1939

3:00 P. M. (E.T.)

PEANUTS (Picked and Threshed)

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	: Average :			: Indicated:		
	: 1928-37 :			: 1928-37 :		
	Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Va.	1,035	930	1,120	148,630	145,010	184,800
N. C.	1,050	1,025	1,150	233,750	249,075	285,200
Tenn.	687	775	650	9,032	6,200	4,550
Total (Va.-N.C. area)	1,032	984	1,130	396,412	401,285	474,550
S. C.	688	700	800	8,517	9,100	12,000
Ga.	636	795	600	290,346	469,050	372,000
Fla.	560	750	500	32,488	56,250	41,000
Ala.	626	775	550	142,400	205,375	157,300
Miss.	532	510	510	13,484	14,790	15,300
Total (S.E. area)	624	776	579	487,236	754,565	597,600
Ark.	517	460	460	8,965	11,500	13,340
La.	491	500	500	5,421	6,500	6,500
Okla.	482	530	450	17,104	18,550	17,550
Tex.	482	450	430	73,876	117,000	122,980
Total (S.W. area)	484	461	437	105,366	153,550	160,370
UNITED STATES	714.5	764.4	677.2	989,014	1,309,400	1,232,520

BEANS (Dry Edible) 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	: Average :			: Indicated:		
	: 1928-37 :			: 1928-37 :		
	Pounds			Thousand bags 2/		
Me.	842	920	870	65	101	96
Vt.	606	630	630	19	19	19
N. Y.	744	900	780	979	1,449	1,131
Mich.	693	980	960	3,861	4,567	4,205
Wis.	397	420	480	24	8	5
Minn.	321	450	450	18	14	14
Nebr.	667	1,000	960	90	190	134
Kans.	362	---	200	31	---	2
Mont.	1,055	1,350	1,350	290	216	202
Idaho	1,239	1,450	1,360	1,482	1,566	1,387
Wyo.	1,041	980	975	374	470	448
Colo.	315	480	490	1,079	1,498	1,240
N. Mex.	342	320	340	545	531	643
Ariz.	468	580	350	38	64	35
Oreg.	3/ 597	600	675	3/ 11	12	14
Calif.	1,159	1,330	1,216	3,736	4,563	4,000
U. S.	730.6	913.7	869.1	12,638	15,268	13,575
1/ Includes beans grown for seed. 2/ Bags of 100 pounds. 3/ Short-time average.						

BROOMCORN

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	: Preliminary:			: Preliminary		
	: 1928-37 :			: 1928-37 :		
	Pounds			Tons		
Ill.	495	450	495	8,890	8,600	7,400
Kans.	217	180	175	4,440	2,000	1,700
Okla.	244	275	225	17,010	12,500	8,200
Tex.	292	300	210	3,300	4,400	2,200
Colo.	206	190	225	5,570	3,000	2,800
N. Mex.	234	245	220	5,150	6,200	5,900
U. S.	267.8	278.9	254.6	44,470	36,700	28,200

POTATOES 1/

GROUP AND STATE	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1938	Indicated	Average	1938	Indicated
	1928-37		1939	1928-37		1939
SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES:						
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine.....	267	240	240	44,968	39,600	40,800
New York.....	123	122	114	29,005	26,840	23,826
Pennsylvania.....	120	114	115	25,584	22,002	21,735
3 Eastern.....	161.1	153.0	152.0	99,557	88,442	86,361
Michigan.....	92	120	105	25,922	30,000	27,825
Wisconsin.....	88	90	88	23,380	19,080	18,128
Minnesota.....	77	90	90	25,691	20,700	21,510
North Dakota.....	72	85	72	9,137	12,070	11,016
South Dakota.....	57	56	75	2,893	1,624	2,325
5 Central.....	82.4	96.7	90.4	87,023	83,474	80,804
Nebraska.....	79	78	70	8,456	6,240	6,020
Montana.....	93	90	88	1,911	1,620	1,848
Idaho.....	214	250	210	23,308	28,750	28,980
Wyoming.....	88	60	65	2,312	1,080	1,430
Colorado.....	146	130	150	14,762	11,830	13,050
Utah.....	152	165	150	2,000	2,244	1,935
Nevada.....	142	160	135	421	336	270
Washington.....	166	172	172	8,422	7,568	7,568
Oregon.....	140	170	160	6,109	7,310	7,200
California.....	222	260	298	10,117	18,720	22,052
10 Western.....	149.9	172.5	169.9	77,817	85,698	90,353
Total 18 surplus late.	120.8	132.9	129.2	264,397	257,614	257,518
OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:						
New Hampshire.....	153	135	160	1,445	1,296	1,536
Vermont.....	136	120	125	2,280	1,884	2,000
Massachusetts.....	131	130	150	1,975	2,041	2,490
Rhode Island.....	166	160	180	543	624	720
Connecticut.....	154	140	160	2,387	2,310	2,720
5 New England...	143.8	132.8	149.8	8,630	8,155	9,466
West Virginia.....	83	85	92	3,109	2,720	2,852
Ohio.....	96	107	100	12,308	12,626	11,800
Indiana.....	87	95	90	5,334	4,940	4,680
Illinois.....	76	98	88	3,709	3,822	3,256
Iowa.....	80	98	97	6,228	5,684	5,432
5 Central.....	87.1	99.6	95.3	30,688	29,792	28,020
New Mexico.....	73	80	70	386	560	420
Arizona.....	78	110	75	196	275	165
2 Southwestern...	74.6	87.9	71.3	582	835	585
Total 12 other late...	95.1	104.8	104.2	39,900	38,782	38,071
30 Late States.....	116.6	128.4	125.3	304,298	296,396	295,589
INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES:						
New Jersey.....	163	195	130	7,615	10,530	7,280
Delaware.....	87	92	86	467	368	344
Maryland.....	103	115	90	3,257	2,990	2,250
Virginia.....	121	131	88	12,352	10,349	6,952
Kentucky.....	76	103	84	3,818	4,635	3,864
Missouri.....	77	108	93	4,411	5,832	4,929
Kansas.....	83	111	75	3,365	3,219	2,175
Total 7 intermediate	106.8	130.3	95.2	35,284	37,923	27,794
37 Late and Intermediate	115.6	128.7	122.0	339,582	334,319	323,383

POTATOES 1/ (Continued)

GROUP AND STATE	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1938	Indicated	Average	1938	Indicated
	1928-37		1939	1928-37		1939
EARLY POTATO STATES:						
	<u>Bushels</u>			<u>Thousand bushels</u>		
North Carolina.....	100	110	93	8,028	8,690	8,091
South Carolina.....	116	116	111	2,476	2,784	3,108
Georgia.....	65	58	78	1,016	1,044	1,482
Florida.....	110	132	118	2,995	4,488	3,422
Tennessee.....	69	80	73	2,941	3,120	2,920
Alabama.....	81	103	108	2,663	4,326	4,752
Mississippi.....	72	72	72	1,005	1,368	1,368
Arkansas.....	74	85	77	2,960	3,400	2,849
Louisiana.....	62	64	54	2,426	2,752	2,268
Oklahoma.....	71	72	68	2,805	2,376	2,380
Texas.....	66	59	62	3,361	2,950	2,666
Total 11 early States						
	81.0	88.6	83.5	32,676	37,298	35,306
TOTAL UNITED STATES	111.4	123.1	116.7	372,258	371,617	358,689

1/ Estimates for each State cover the entire crop, whether commercial or non-commercial, early or late.

State	SWEETPOTATOES					
New Jersey.....	140	105	135	2,078	1,470	2,025
Indiana.....	104	115	115	426	345	345
Illinois.....	84	108	94	507	648	564
Iowa.....	87	100	100	238	300	300
Missouri.....	80	85	85	880	1,020	1,020
Kansas.....	93	125	80	440	375	240
Delaware.....	128	100	140	863	500	700
Maryland.....	140	130	150	1,156	1,040	1,200
Virginia.....	115	105	121	4,235	3,570	4,114
North Carolina....	95	108	107	7,896	8,748	8,667
South Carolina....	85	98	100	4,965	6,468	6,900
Georgia.....	73	75	80	8,102	9,225	9,840
Florida.....	70	70	62	1,498	1,400	1,240
Kentucky.....	83	95	82	1,719	2,280	1,886
Tennessee.....	90	103	85	5,122	5,459	4,335
Alabama.....	83	80	82	7,312	8,560	8,774
Mississippi.....	92	89	86	6,939	7,743	7,740
Arkansas.....	76	75	70	2,820	3,225	2,800
Louisiana.....	70	70	73	6,471	6,930	7,592
Oklahoma.....	67	70	50	1,226	1,470	1,100
Texas.....	73	75	60	4,630	4,350	3,360
California.....	103	117	115	1,116	1,521	1,380
UNITED STATES.....	85.2	86.8	85.8	70,690	76,647	76,122

APPLES									
:Condition on Oct. 1 in States :									
:having commercial production : Commercial production <u>1/</u>									
State	: Average :			: Average :			: Indicated		
	: 1928-37 :	1938	: 1939 :	: 1928-37 :	1938	: 1939 :			
	Percent			Thousand bushels					
Me.	52	49	73	900	506	850			
N. H.	60	33	78	675	400	820			
Vt.	59	40	95	525	276	800			
Mass.	60	47	76	2,177	1,583	2,250			
R. I.	57	50	66	262	176	270			
Conn.	57	57	58	1,043	986	1,000			
N. Y.	49	49	82	11,914	10,464	14,500			
N. J.	63	67	75	2,486	2,900	2,900			
Pa.	51	47	77	4,137	3,800	6,000			
Ohio	42	25	77	3,325	1,950	5,500			
Ind.	45	35	74	942	700	1,200			
Ill.	44	31	63	3,203	1,900	4,600			
Mich.	55	41	82	5,456	4,800	8,200			
Wis.	62	45	77	423	310	500			
Minn.	53	52	72	156	145	180			
Iowa	50	62	57	273	340	260			
Mo.	45	10	54	1,266	250	1,400			
Nebr.	42	66	44	222	350	220			
Kans.	38	36	51	688	500	770			
Del.	63	67	80	1,273	1,450	1,750			
Md.	52	56	71	1,331	1,419	1,700			
Va.	48	42	55	8,153	7,268	7,700			
W.Va.	48	38	53	3,576	3,227	4,000			
N. C.	<u>2/</u> 53	38	50	657	480	560			
Ga.	<u>2/</u> 52	<u>2/</u> 47	<u>2/</u> 58	426	420	450			
Ky.	44	18	40	374	130	280			
Tenn.	48	12	42	278	120	230			
Ark.	<u>2/</u> 47	<u>2/</u> 14	<u>2/</u> 42	912	175	625			
Okla.	<u>2/</u> 39	<u>2/</u> 26	<u>2/</u> 35	70	50	55			
Mont.	64	68	83	337	310	320			
Idaho	71	62	72	3,563	2,451	2,200			
Colo.	51	63	46	1,630	1,746	1,150			
N.Mex.	50	30	49	615	400	540			
Ariz.	66	64	72	32	32	38			
Utah	62	79	68	404	345	280			
Wash.	72	72	70	24,907	22,400	20,000			
Oreg.	71	70	75	2,828	2,617	2,300			
Calif.	72	57	70	5,032	5,019	4,600			
38 States <u>3/4/</u> 55 <u>4/</u> 48 <u>4/</u> 69 96,469 82,395 100,998									

1/ Commercial production is that part of the crop sold or to be sold for fresh consumption.
2/ Production in percentage of a full crop.
3/ Average condition shown for the 38 States is not comparable with U.S. averages previously published.
4/ Allowance made for condition at harvest in States where harvest is completed.

PEACHES

State	Production ^{1/}					
	Percent of a full crop					
	Average			Average		Preliminary
	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
	Percent			Thousand bushels		
N. H.	59	69	71	18	19	17
Mass.	59	56	61	116	88	74
R. I.	57	65	40	26	27	12
Conn.	63	61	48	173	140	84
N. Y.	64	54	84	1,435	1,134	1,722
N. J.	59	63	78	1,300	1,172	1,435
Pa.	54	55	77	1,678	1,842	2,618
Ohio	43	29	73	898	481	1,212
Ind.	40	24	61	465	144	378
Ill.	43	50	68	1,545	1,480	2,057
Mich.	58	45	92	1,558	1,341	2,760
Iowa	41	60	73	78	90	110
Mo.	36	5	50	819	116	1,140
Nebr.	32	60	57	36	72	70
Kans.	28	12	48	127	43	154
Del.	55	62	88	284	304	422
Md.	54	64	79	382	352	427
Va.	46	54	45	885	1,161	990
W.Va.	38	27	45	335	184	315
N. C.	61	72	45	1,909	2,232	1,395
S. C.	62	73	69	1,140	1,515	1,484
Ga.	58	70	55	5,537	5,320	4,290
Fla.	58	80	41	62	68	33
Ky.	40	22	36	573	352	562
Tenn.	46	20	58	1,342	610	1,798
Ala.	54	62	62	1,304	1,705	1,705
Miss.	55	68	68	770	1,061	1,034
Ark.	43	57	63	1,681	2,451	2,709
La.	50	50	62	259	325	409
Okla.	26	26	41	529	429	615
Tex.	43	33	67	1,278	964	1,972
Idaho	58	77	62	136	181	146
Colo.	73	78	75	1,068	1,634	1,575
N.Mex.	36	29	44	73	51	73
Ariz.	67	30	70	62	22	51
Utah	60	91	83	461	573	564
Nev.	47	74	77	5	6	6
Wash.	67	85	72	1,083	1,428	1,210
Oreg.	66	76	91	273	327	391
Calif. all	75	77	87	22,456	20,501	23,711
Clingstone ^{2/}	75	77	88	14,764	13,042	15,210
Freestone ^{3/}	76	76	85	7,692	7,459	8,501
U. S.	59	60	71	54,151	51,945	61,730

^{1/} For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions.

^{2/} Mainly for canning. ^{3/} Mainly for drying.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT
as of
October 1, 1939

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
October 10, 1939
3:00 P. M. (E.T.)

PEARS								
State	Condition October 1			Production 1/				
	Average			Average			:Indicated	
	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939		
	Percent			Thousand bushels				
Me.	60	62	63	12	13	12		
N. H.	65	73	64	13	15	12		
Vt.	58	61	79	8	7	8		
Mass.	64	70	61	70	75	52		
R. I.	67	75	58	10	11	7		
Conn.	67	73	61	46	49	38		
N. Y.	53	76	61	1,298	1,960	1,564		
N. J.	60	74	64	82	57	58		
Pa.	62	53	67	617	657	856		
Ohio	56	53	69	606	634	871		
Ind.	55	52	71	344	366	521		
Ill.	50	34	64	559	413	663		
Mich.	61	67	59	974	1,411	1,354		
Iowa	57	60	81	97	104	144		
Mo.	46	7	60	360	66	462		
Nebr.	44	55	59	37	54	55		
Kans.	40	20	51	157	56	154		
Del.	50	51	74	17	7	10		
Md.	57	62	56	94	82	73		
Va.	48	50	24	320	334	168		
W.Va.	39	24	37	61	35	56		
N. C.	2/ 55	76	42	250	364	202		
S. C.	2/ 62	2/ 78	2/ 64	99	129	104		
Ga.	2/ 58	2/ 77	2/ 54	256	404	281		
Fla.	2/ 66	2/ 80	2/ 35	90	156	69		
Ky.	45	26	36	204	135	191		
Tenn.	48	27	41	237	186	249		
Ala.	2/ 56	2/ 71	2/ 58	277	383	313		
Miss.	2/ 57	2/ 79	2/ 59	257	462	348		
Ark.	2/ 50	2/ 46	2/ 62	151	156	211		
La.	2/ 59	2/ 80	2/ 54	104	190	130		
Okla.	2/ 37	2/ 35	2/ 41	117	80	92		
Tex.	2/ 50	2/ 62	2/ 58	358	440	406		
Idaho	72	77	73	61	67	59		
Colo.	54	81	55	271	251	191		
N.Mex.	49	33	69	42	27	58		
Ariz.	74	57	82	12	6	12		
Utah	65	84	70	82	127	104		
Nev.	58	79	49	4	4	2		
Washington, all	76	83	74	4,501	6,500	5,937		
Bartlett	--	--	72	3,319	4,340	3,750		
Other	--	--	78	1,182	2,160	2,187		
Oregon, all	76	82	82	3,040	4,249	4,213		
Bartlett	--	--	84	1,354	1,437	1,469		
Other	--	--	81	1,687	2,812	2,744		
California, all	68	83	74	9,296	11,751	10,001		
Bartlett	--	--	74	8,288	9,751	8,834		
Other	--	--	72	1,008	2,000	1,167		
U. S.	3/ 64	3/ 72	3/ 68	25,489	32,473	30,311		

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions.

2/ Production in percentage of a full crop.

3/ Allowance made for condition at harvest in States where harvest is completed.

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GRAPES									
State	Condition October 1			Production 1/			Indicated		
	: Average :			: Average :			: Indicated		
	: 1928-37 :	1938	: 1939	: 1928-37 :	1938	: 1939	: 1928-37 :	1938	: 1939
	Percent			Tons					
Me.	69	69	67	32	30	30			
N. H.	74	52	81	89	70	120			
Vt.	72	66	70	37	40	40			
Mass.	74	52	78	621	540	780			
R. I.	76	50	66	289	220	250			
Conn.	77	63	73	2,018	1,960	2,390			
N. Y.	67	55	72	77,590	55,600	74,500			
N. J.	78	56	66	3,130	2,800	3,100			
Pa.	68	48	79	23,020	15,700	23,800			
Ohio	74	24	92	29,100	9,800	42,300			
Ind.	73	34	79	4,180	2,200	4,700			
Ill.	72	62	84	6,470	6,300	8,800			
Mich.	70	24	81	62,990	16,900	60,300			
Wis.	76	79	84	382	430	480			
Minn.	67	71	81	256	270	290			
Iowa	70	73	83	5,850	5,000	5,800			
Mo.	68	30	81	9,750	6,200	12,800			
Nebr.	58	60	59	2,420	3,100	3,000			
Kans.	58	53	72	3,760	3,100	4,300			
Del.	82	59	86	2,100	1,500	2,100			
Md.	72	55	81	700	580	760			
Va.	70	49	68	2,280	2,000	2,700			
W. Va.	62	16	65	1,381	430	1,810			
N. C.	2/ 76	65	67	6,044	6,600	7,200			
S. C.	2/ 72	2/ 62	2/ 74	1,416	1,670	2,020			
Ga.	2/ 71	2/ 64	2/ 69	1,344	1,660	1,830			
Fla.	2/ 68	2/ 77	2/ 64	787	820	670			
Ky.	68	63	70	1,724	2,390	2,790			
Tenn.	70	38	60	1,839	1,590	2,280			
Ala.	2/ 69	2/ 57	2/ 67	1,204	1,400	1,710			
Miss.	2/ 69	2/ 56	2/ 67	285	250	290			
Ark.	2/ 68	2/ 30	2/ 51	10,520	4,800	8,200			
La.	2/ 63	2/ 55	2/ 51	54	50	50			
Okla.	2/ 59	2/ 41	2/ 52	3,145	2,500	3,200			
Tex.	2/ 66	2/ 48	2/ 67	2,360	2,000	2,800			
Idaho	82	88	83	535	580	550			
Colo.	71	87	64	492	650	520			
N.Mex.	74	73	73	1,035	1,240	1,100			
Ariz.	79	86	74	1,125	730	720			
Utah	81	87	89	976	860	930			
Nev.	81	88	100	95	100	110			
Wash.	82	88	84	5,090	5,500	5,400			
Oreg.	82	88	67	2,280	2,400	1,700			
Calif., all	71	84	78	1,934,200	2,531,000	2,279,000			
Wine varieties	73	84	76	465,900	641,000	562,000			
Raisin varieties	70	85	80	1,122,800	1,443,000	1,337,000			
Dried 3/	--	--	--	209,660	290,000	---			
Not dried	--	--	--	284,100	283,000	---			
Table varieties	69	82	75	345,500	447,000	380,000			
U. S.	4/ 71	4/ 79	4/ 78	2,214,995	2,703,560	2,578,220			

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions.

2/ Production in percentage of a full crop.

3/ Dried basis: 1 ton of dried raisins equivalent to 4 tons of fresh grapes.

4/ Allowance made for condition at harvest in States where harvest is completed.

PLUMS and PRUNES

P r o d u c t i o n						
CROP	Percent of a full crop:			P r e l i m i n a r y		
and	Average			Average		
STATE	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
	Percent			Tons		
				Fresh Basis 1/		
PLUMS:						
Mich.	56	31	67	5,790	2,900	6,300
Calif.	69	68	70	61,800	63,000	64,000
PRUNES:						
Idaho	2/63	67	90	18,610	15,700	20,200
Washington, all	2/61	60	87	32,640	25,800	35,700
Eastern Wash.	2/73	84	84	2/13,078	14,800	14,300
Western Wash.	2/55	46	89	2/20,778	11,000	21,400
Oregon, all	2/59	54	90	109,070	92,300	162,300
Eastern Oreg.	2/68	79	78	2/12,800	13,600	14,300
Western Oreg.	2/57	50	91	2/103,222	78,700	148,000
					Dry Basis 3/	
Calif.	61	85	57	198,600	4/224,000	184,000

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions. In 1938, production includes the following quantities unharvested or wasted on account of market conditions: Idaho--500 tons; Washington--3,900 tons; Oregon--22,200 tons.

2/ Short-time average.

3/ To convert California dried prunes to fresh basis multiply by 2-1/2.

4/ In addition to the 224,000 tons of dried prunes produced, an equivalent of 60,000 tons (dry basis) was not harvested because of market conditions, and 4,000 tons (dry basis) were lost in drying process.

DISPOSITION OF PRUNES IN WASHINGTON AND OREGON

STATE and	Average		Preliminary
DISPOSITION	1928-37	1938	1939
		<u>Tons</u>	
		<u>Fresh Basis</u>	
Used fresh:			
Washington	14,240	15,500	15,300
Oregon	17,000	17,800	19,400
Canned:			
Washington	4,520	2,900	5,900
Oregon	13,940	12,400	25,600
		<u>Dry Basis</u> <u>1/</u>	
Dried:			
Washington	3,440	1,000	1,800
Oregon	23,460	13,300	26,600

1/ The drying ratio in Washington and Oregon ranges from 3 to 4 pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

CITRUS FRUITS

CROP and STATE	Condition Oct. 1, 1/			Production 1/		
	Average : 1928-37	1938	1939	Average : 1928-37	1938	1939
	Percent			Thousand boxes		
ORANGES:						
California, all	75	79	69	34,715	41,770	---
Valencias.....	78	79	71	19,380	23,870	(2)
Navel and Misc.	73	79	67	15,335	17,900	14,960
Florida, all	74	78	78	17,842	33,900	35,900
Early and Midseason..	-	-	79	3/11,120	17,500	19,100
Valencias.....	-	-	77	3/ 7,180	13,000	13,900
Tangerines.....	66	72	56	3/ 2,280	3,400	2,900
Satsumas.....	58	67	54	---	---	---
Texas.....	3/59	80	68	677	2,815	2,650
Arizona.....	3/81	73	66	180	430	425
Alabama.....	-	80	75	78	96	75
Mississippi.....	3/44	95	63	39	85	59
Louisiana.....	3/80	92	65	255	385	260
7 States 4/.....	75	79	72	53,785	79,481	---
GRAPEFRUIT:						
Florida, all.....	65	79	53	12,838	23,600	17,100
Seedless.....	-	-	60	3/4,480	7,900	6,900
Other.....	-	-	50	3/9,540	15,700	10,200
Texas.....	3/52	72	64	3,538	15,670	15,200
Arizona.....	3/83	75	67	1,003	2,700	2,500
California.....	3/75	76	69	1,544	1,824	1,800
4 States 4/.....	3/63	76	59	18,923	43,794	36,600
LEMONS:						
California 4/.....	74	81	70	7,881	11,782	(2)
LIMES:						
Florida.....	70	80	72	20	95	(2)

- 1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown, picking beginning November 1 in California and September 1 in other States.
- 2/ First report of production of California Valencia oranges and lemons and Florida limes (from bloom of 1939) will be issued in December.
- 3/ Short-time average.
- 4/ Net content of boxes varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 70 lb. net and grapefruit 60 lb.; in Florida and other States, oranges 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons about 76 lb. net.

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MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS IN CALIFORNIA, OREGON, WASHINGTON, AND FLORIDA

STATE and CROP	Condition Oct. 1			Production		
	Average 1928-37	1938	1939	Average 1928-37	1938	1939
	Percent				Tons	Indicated
CALIFORNIA:						
Apricots	2/ 63	2/42	2/80	231,900	166,000	317,000
Figs:						
Dried	73	80	71	20,260	31,500	-
Not dried				8,200	11,000	-
Olives	56	74	40	21,920	41,000	-
Almonds	59	55	72	12,170	15,000	19,000
Walnuts	74	68	78	40,090	45,300	55,300
OREGON:						
Filberts	3/ 78	71	92	859	1,860	2,940
Walnuts	3/ 68	83	71	1,940	5,500	4,200
WASHINGTON:						
Filberts	3/ 75	75	85	3/ 173	380	560
FLORIDA:						
Avocados	2/ 61	2/72	2/81	3/1,240	2,220	-
Pineapples	2/ 73	2/80	2/72	13,750	20,000	-

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions.

2/ Production in percentage of a full crop.

3/ Short-time average.

CRANBERRIES

State	Acreage		Yield per acre			Production		
	1938	1939	Average 1928-37	1938	1939	Average 1928-37	1938	1939
	Acres			Barrels			Barrels	
Mass.	13,700	13,700	29.7	23.7	32.8	407,800	325,000	450,000
N.J.	11,000	11,000	10.3	5.6	8.2	113,500	62,000	90,000
Wis.	2,400	2,500	26.7	26.7	41.2	60,100	64,000	103,000
Wash.	700	700	23.6	24.6	24.3	12,830	17,200	17,000
Oreg.	150	150	31.2	50.0	43.3	4,490	7,500	6,500
5 States	27,950	28,050	21.6	17.0	23.8	598,720	475,700	666,500

PECANS

State	All Varieties					
	Condition October 1			Production		
	Average	Indicated		Average	Indicated	
	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
	Percent			Thousand pounds		
Illinois	51	39	47	169	75	179
Missouri	50	10	32	912	148	480
North Carolina	63	71	49	852	1,188	850
South Carolina	58	60	65	976	1,100	1,320
Georgia	54	58	62	7,010	8,122	8,821
Florida	52	64	53	1,398	1,774	1,447
Alabama	58	52	64	2,922	2,280	3,696
Mississippi	51	41	63	4,831	4,294	6,792
Arkansas	57	46	56	3,490	2,240	3,677
Louisiana	55	49	51	4,620	3,400	3,769
Oklahoma	44	10	36	13,012	2,100	11,286
Texas	45	35	31	25,120	23,000	17,640
12 States	49	35	42	65,313	49,721	59,957

State	Improved Varieties 1/			Wild or Seedling Varieties		
	Production			Production		
	Average	Indicated		Average	Indicated	
	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
	Thousand pounds			Thousand pounds		
Illinois	1	2	5	168	73	174
Missouri	16	7	29	895	141	451
North Carolina	593	880	629	259	308	221
South Carolina	825	990	1,188	151	110	132
Georgia	6,438	7,553	8,204	572	569	617
Florida	1,093	1,437	1,158	305	337	289
Alabama	2,538	2,052	3,289	384	228	407
Mississippi	2,467	2,147	3,600	2,364	2,147	3,192
Arkansas	292	290	515	3,198	1,950	3,162
Louisiana	1,041	1,020	1,131	3,580	2,380	2,638
Oklahoma	302	126	677	12,710	1,974	10,609
Texas	943	1,000	1,058	24,177	22,000	16,582
12 States	16,549	17,504	21,483	48,764	32,217	38,474

1/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

SOYBEANS						COWPEAS					
Condition October 1						Condition October 1					
State	Average					Average					
	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
N. Y.	76	80	67								
N. J.	85	86	85				86	91	82		
Pa.	79	86	82				--	81	78		
Ohio	79	85	85				77	81	82		
Ind.	76	88	88				71	86	84		
Ill.	75	88	90				68	82	85		
Mich.	74	84	87								
Wis.	78	85	85								
Iowa	82	89	89								
Mo.	69	80	79				66	72	73		
Nebr.	--	68	55								
Kans.	62	73	58				60	80	60		
Del.	78	87	81				76	85	86		
Md.	77	86	88				75	88	83		
Va.	75	80	87				72	75	86		
W.Va.	78	87	85				79	87	81		
N. C.	1/ 12.4	1/ 13.0	1/ 13.5	1/ 7.8	1/ 7.0	1/ 7.0	1/ 5.8	1/ 5.0	1/ 6.0		
S. C.	1/ 6.7	1/ 6.5	1/ 7.0	1/ 5.3	1/ 5.0	1/ 6.0	1/ 5.8	1/ 5.5	1/ 5.8		
Ga.	1/ 5.8	1/ 6.0	1/ 6.2	1/ 5.9	1/ 5.5	1/ 5.8	1/ 8.8	1/ 8.0	1/ 7.4		
Fla.	--	--	--	1/ 7.5	1/ 8.6	1/ 7.3					
Ky.	77	87	80	70	72	64					
Tenn.	75	84	71								
Ala.	1/ 5.8	1/ 5.5	1/ 6.0	1/ 5.7	1/ 5.5	1/ 5.0					
Miss.	1/ 8.5	1/ 8.5	1/ 9.0	1/ 5.8	1/ 6.0	1/ 4.8					
Ark.	1/ 8.6	1/ 10.0	1/ 9.5	1/ 7.0	1/ 7.5	1/ 7.0					
La.	1/ 7.8	1/ 8.5	1/ 9.0	1/ 7.8	1/ 7.0	1/ 9.0					
Okla.	1/ 8.6	1/ 8.5	1/ 8.0	1/ 6.6	1/ 6.5	1/ 5.5					
Tex.	--	1/ 5.0	1/ 5.5	1/ 7.2	1/ 6.5	1/ 6.0					
U. S.	2/ 75	2/ 84	2/ 86	2/ 66	2/ 66	2/ 72					

1/ Yield per acre in bushels.
2/ Allowance made for condition at harvest in Southern States.

SOYBEANS (for beans) 1/						
Yield per acre				Production		
State	Average	Indicated	Average	Indicated	Indicated	
	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Thousand bushels	Thousand bushels	Thousand bushels
Ohio	16.8	21.0	21.0	1,173	5,313	7,161
Indiana	15.6	19.5	19.5	3,162	8,404	12,422
Illinois	17.6	23.5	23.0	11,678	31,866	41,285
Iowa	16.0	19.5	21.0	2,075	5,733	9,093
Missouri	8.0	10.5	10.0	757	609	650
North Carolina	12.4	13.0	13.5	1,247	2,015	1,444
6 States	16.2	21.2	21.3	20,092	53,940	72,055

1/ In principal commercial producing States.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD
WASHINGTON, D.C.

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS ^{1/}				
State	October 1 (Avg.) 1928-37	October 1 1937	October 1 1938	October 1 1939
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Me.	13.6	14.5	14.6	15.0
N.H.	14.9	14.9	15.2	14.6
Vt.	13.2	14.1	14.2	13.4
Mass.	17.7	17.6	17.8	17.6
Conn.	16.7	17.2	18.2	18.2
N.Y.	16.0	16.6	16.2	15.7
N.J.	18.3	19.0	18.7	18.8
Pa.	15.9	17.1	16.3	15.7
N. ATL.	15.87	16.74	16.36	15.96
Ohio	14.6	14.5	15.2	14.7
Ind.	13.8	13.5	14.6	13.9
Ill.	12.8	13.0	14.0	14.1
Mich.	15.6	15.6	17.0	16.4
Wis.	14.1	13.4	14.6	14.7
E. N. CENT.	14.14	13.82	14.90	14.71
Minn.	12.0	12.2	12.9	12.7
Iowa	12.2	11.9	13.4	12.5
Mo.	10.0	9.6	10.6	9.8
N. Dak.	10.9	11.6	10.6	10.8
S. Dak.	9.7	10.0	10.8	9.9
Nebr.	11.4	10.7	12.4	11.4
Kans.	11.1	10.5	11.9	11.3
W. N. CENT.	11.24	11.06	11.97	11.41
Md.	14.7	15.4	15.9	16.7
Va.	11.8	13.2	12.4	12.2
W. Va.	12.5	13.5	13.2	12.1
N. C.	11.5	12.2	12.4	12.6
S. C.	9.9	10.1	10.5	10.8
S. ATL.	11.07	12.07	11.95	12.04
Ky.	11.8	12.2	13.5	12.0
Tenn.	10.3	10.8	11.4	10.4
Miss.	7.2	7.4	7.1	6.5
Ark.	8.3	8.9	9.0	7.7
Okla.	9.2	10.7	10.6	9.6
Tex.	9.0	9.6	9.3	8.8
S. CENT.	9.11	9.73	9.76	9.11
Mont.	12.5	13.6	16.3	15.9
Idaho	16.6	16.9	17.9	17.3
Wyo.	12.0	12.2	13.6	14.4
Colo.	12.1	12.4	11.8	14.0
Wash.	16.5	17.8	16.8	17.3
Oreg.	14.4	15.0	14.7	14.9
Calif.	16.6	16.9	17.9	20.1
WEST.	14.17	15.38	15.59	16.12
U. S.	12.36	12.63	13.15	12.82

^{1/} Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. Figures for New England States are based on combined returns from Crop and Special Dairy reporters and are weighted by counties. Figures for other States, regions and U.S. are based on returns from Crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States not shown separately, as follows: North Atlantic, Rhode Island; South Atlantic, Delaware, Georgia, and Florida; South Central, Alabama, Louisiana; Western, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada.

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OCTOBER 1 POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION REPORT

The number of layers in farm flocks on October 1 was almost 4 percent larger than on that date last year, although still 1 percent below the 10-year (1928-37) October 1 average. The seasonal increase in numbers of layers from September to October this year was 10 percent, the same as occurred last year, and compares with a 10-year average seasonal gain of 8 percent for that period. The number of pullets not yet of laying age was 6 percent greater than last year, 21 percent greater than the 5-year (1930-34) October average and the highest in the record. Some further gain in number of layers over last year's numbers is to be expected as these pullets enter the laying flock.

The present number of layers is only .9 percent below the 10-year (1928-37) average, which, however, includes a number of bad drought years. Numbers at present are about 5 percent below the October 1 average for 1925-29. While numbers in the North Atlantic and East North Central States show increases over the 1925-29 average, all other groups of States are lower and the West North Central Division is still 12 percent short of numbers in the earlier period.

While the number of layers on October 1 was greater than last year, the average egg production per layer was 2.5 percent less, and it was almost 5 percent smaller than in 1937. Aside from those two years, egg production per layer was greater than in any other October of the 1925-39 record. While the rate of laying was lower on October 1 this year than last for the country as a whole, it was higher in the Atlantic and East North Central Areas. The decrease in the remaining areas may be related to the developing drought conditions in many central and western States. In all areas, production still remains higher than the 10-year (1928-37) October average.

While numbers of layers are still somewhat short of numbers 10 years ago and appear particularly short in view of the increase of about 8 percent in the consuming population since then, the production of eggs per capita on October 1 was almost as great as in 1930. The October 1 average production per flock reported by crop correspondents this year amounted to 18.5 eggs, compared with 17.6 for the years 1925-34. This is a gain of 5 percent over the October average for 1925-34. The indicated present per capita production of eggs is, therefore, only about 3 percent below the average for that date during the 10 years, 1925-34.

This maintenance of the total egg production per capita almost up to the level of 10 years ago, arises from the greatly increased production of eggs per hen. This increase in rate of laying is most pronounced in the winter and fall months when normally many hens are not laying, and least in the spring and summer when most hens normally are laying freely. The gain has resulted from improved methods of care and feeding and from the rapid increase in the proportion of the layers bred for high egg production. Laying now begins on the average earlier in the fall and continues later into the coming summer than was customary in former years.

The gain shown in production per hen since 1930 has amounted to 24.7 percent for the fall and winter months and to 7.3 percent for the spring and summer months. On the basis of production per flock, there has been a gain of 17.8 percent for the fall and winter months, but a loss of 1 percent for the spring and summer months. The aggregate gain for the 12 months, October to September, in the 10 years has amounted to approximately 13.1 percent per layer and to 5.8 percent per flock. The lower figures for flock changes are, of course, due to the smaller present numbers of layers per flock.

The total number of all young chickens of this year's hatching on hand in farm flocks on October 1 averaged 110.5, this being 5.6 greater than in 1938 and the highest since the beginning of the series in 1927. This record number of young chickens reflects the trend this year toward increase in flock size upward toward the levels of numbers a decade ago.

The average number of pullets not yet of laying age was 48.2 which exceeds last year's numbers by 2.9 pullets. It also exceeds the 5-year average, by 8.3 pullets and is the highest in the record. The total number of all pullets including those now in the laying flock exceeds last year's total by 4 pullets and is above the 5-year (1930-34) October 1 average by 19.2 pullets. Present numbers of pullets are greater than last year in every major geographic area except the North Atlantic where numbers are 4.9 less. The average number of older layers remaining in the flocks on October 1 was 34.6 compared with 33.1 last year.

The number of other chickens on hand, mostly cockerels and young chicks, was about 7 percent greater than last year. The bulk of the surplus young chickens has already been marketed and this difference in remaining holdings represents only about 1 percent of the probable total number of all chickens raised this year, or perhaps 2 to 3 percent of the total marketings of young chickens.

United States average farm prices for feed used for poultry stood on September 15 at 115.5 cents per hundred pounds. This is higher than in any month since October 1937, but is 24.7 cents below the September 10-year (1928-37) average price. Prices paid by farmers for bran averaged 144 cents per hundred pounds on September 15 compared with 114 cents in August, and with 108 cents in September 1938.

Egg prices received by producers were reported at 20.6 cents per dozen, this being 4.3 cents lower than in September 1938 and the lowest September figure since 1933. The seasonal increase of 3.1 cents over August 15 prices compares with the 10-year average seasonal gain of 3.3 cents.

Price to producers for chickens averaged 13.6 cents per pound compared with 14.3 cents a year ago. It is the lowest September figure since 1934 and is 2.4 cents below the 10-year average for September.

Turkey prices to growers averaged 15.4 cents per pound, being .6 cents lower than in 1938 but .8 cents higher than the 5-year September 15 average for the years 1933-37. The increase of 1.1 cent over the August 15 price for turkeys compares with a 5-year average seasonal increase of .8 cents between August and September.

The sharp increase in price of feed with only a slight seasonal increase in prices of poultry products has made the price relationship between these products much less favorable to poultrymen than in recent months. At September 15 levels it required 5.6 dozen eggs to buy 100 pounds of feed for poultry. This compares with only 3.8 dozen eggs required a year earlier when the relation was extremely favorable and with a 10-year September average of 5.82 dozen. Likewise it required 8.49 pounds of chickens in September this year to buy 100 pounds of feed compared with 6.62 pounds in 1938 and with 8.88 pounds for the 10-year September average.

Of turkey, it required 7.50 pounds this September to buy 100 pounds of feed compared with 5.91 pounds a year earlier.

These price relationships are now obviously much less favorable to poultrymen than a year ago, although not quite so unfavorable as the 10-year average relationship.

NUMBER OF HENS PER FLOCK, AND OF EGGS LAID PER HEN AND PER
FLOCK, FIRST DAY OF MONTH 1/

Geographic Division	: Layers per flock <u>2</u> /:			: Eggs per 100 layers <u>3</u> /:			: Eggs per flock <u>3</u> /:		
	: Jan. 1: Sept. 1: Oct. 1:			: Sept. 1: Oct. 1: gate			: Sept. 1: Oct. 1: gate		
	: Jan. 1: Sept. 1: Oct. 1:			: Sept. 1: Oct. 1: gate			: Sept. 1: Oct. 1: gate		
NORTH ATL.									
1928-37 (Av.)	96.9	73.0	79.6	38.7	28.0	424	28.4	22.1	357
1938	96.7	76.9	81.4	39.0	31.3	462	29.8	25.4	393
1939	98.4	<u>4</u> /70.7	79.3	41.8	33.3	464	<u>4</u> /29.5	26.4	386
NORTH CENT.									
1928-37 (Av.)	115.7	82.0	88.5	32.9	25.0	369	27.2	22.2	367
1938	102.4	74.9	82.1	35.9	27.4	414	27.1	22.5	370
1939	110.4	79.2	85.8	36.3	26.5	410	28.9	22.9	390
SOUTH ATL.									
1928-37 (Av.)	60.1	46.8	50.4	30.6	24.5	370	14.1	12.3	191
1938	55.8	46.3	48.9	32.2	27.6	406	14.7	13.5	200
1939	59.9	<u>4</u> /46.5	50.8	34.1	28.8	408	<u>4</u> /15.4	14.6	205
SOUTH CENT.									
1928-37 (Av.)	66.8	50.6	55.4	27.1	23.6	353	13.8	13.2	200
1938	59.3	47.0	53.9	30.3	26.3	393	14.3	14.2	207
1939	63.6	50.8	56.5	30.8	24.1	384	15.3	13.8	215
WESTERN									
1928-37 (Av.)	74.0	59.3	61.5	38.6	30.6	429	23.0	18.8	280
1938	71.1	58.3	61.5	40.8	33.1	445	23.8	20.4	284
1939	72.6	56.8	61.8	59.9	32.2	446	22.7	19.7	281
UNITED STATES									
1928-37 (Av.)	86.0	63.5	68.6	32.7	25.5	377	20.4	17.3	276
1938	77.6	59.8	65.6	35.3	28.2	417	20.7	18.3	283
1939	82.8	62.1	68.0	36.0	27.5	414	<u>4</u> /21.7	18.5	293

- 1/ Covering about 20,000 flocks owned by Crop Reporters. These flocks are larger and better cared for than on the average farm, the difference being greatest in the South. Flocks of more than 400 layers not included in these averages.

2/ Including hens and pullets of laying age.

3/ October 1939 figures are preliminary.

4/ Revised.

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PRICES OF EGGS, CHICKENS AND TURKEYS:
AND OF FEED FOR POULTRY

United States average mid-month prices to farmers at local markets

Prices of 100 pounds of feed used in a farm poultry ration*

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1928-37(Av.)	128.9	130.7	131.1	135.0	137.6	136.2	140.9	142.4	140.2	129.2	121.9	122.4
1938	114.7	114.2	111.3	110.3	108.6	105.9	105.4	95.1	94.6	88.4	88.0	92.0
1939	98.2	97.8	96.6	100.8	106.7	105.0	100.8	95.0	115.5			

Prices received for one dozen eggs

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1928-37(Av.)	25.9	21.6	18.0	17.4	17.5	17.4	18.7	20.6	23.9	27.0	31.1	30.3
1938	21.6	16.4	16.2	15.9	17.6	18.2	19.9	21.0	24.9	27.1	29.0	27.9
1939	18.8	16.7	16.0	15.5	15.2	14.9	16.5	17.5	20.6			

Prices received for one pound of chicken

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1928-37(Av.)	15.1	15.4	15.7	16.4	16.3	16.1	15.8	15.7	16.0	15.4	14.9	14.4
1938	16.7	16.1	15.9	16.2	16.1	15.7	15.0	14.2	14.3	13.6	13.6	13.6
1939	14.0	14.2	14.3	14.4	13.9	13.4	13.7	13.0	13.6			

Prices received for one pound of turkey

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1928-37(Av.)	19.3									17.9	18.9	18.5
1938	17.5	17.7	17.2	17.0	16.4	15.6	15.7	15.0	16.0	16.5	17.1	18.4
1939	18.3	17.5	17.6	16.9	15.6	14.7	14.4	14.3	15.4			

*Price of poultry ration is computed on the basis of prices received by farmers for grain and paid by them for bran and tankage.

QUANTITY OF POULTRY PRODUCTS REQUIRED
TO BUY 100 POUNDS OF POULTRY RATION

Dozens of eggs required (feed-egg ratio)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1928-37(Av.)	5.04	6.15	7.16	7.60	7.83	7.86	7.56	6.92	5.82	4.72	3.88	4.08
1938	5.31	6.96	6.87	6.94	6.17	5.82	5.30	4.53	3.80	3.26	3.03	3.30
1939	5.22	5.86	6.04	6.50	7.02	7.05	6.11	5.43	5.61			

Pounds of chicken required (feed-chicken ratio)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1928-37(Av.)	8.65	8.53	8.33	8.28	8.52	8.56	9.05	9.24	8.88	8.48	8.39	8.72
1938	6.87	7.14	7.00	6.81	6.75	6.75	7.03	6.70	6.62	6.50	6.47	6.76
1939	7.01	6.89	6.76	7.00	7.68	7.84	7.36	7.31	8.49			